THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,491—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Nov.	MOREA	11000	....	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	—	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11500	....	—
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	—	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	—	..
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	—	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	—	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	—	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	—
30th "	MARMORA	10500	—	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of London.	9000	....	....	21 Nov.	Calcutta
City of Benares	6973	....	—	22 Nov.	—
Trafford Hall	5321	—	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	—	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.,'12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1912	8 Jan. '12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	—
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	—
City of Vienna	4672	...	....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	—
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	—
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	459	804
" Liverpool.	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of [illegible] provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their [illegible]

[illegible] steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced [illegible]

[illegible] Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin [illegible]

[illegible] dule Free Passage by B. I. Steamer [illegible] hi and vice-versa.

[illegible] SERVICE [illegible] ection with [illegible] CHER LLOYD.

[illegible] oa, Antwerp, Hamburg and [illegible] of passage money may be [illegible]

[illegible] kings to AMERICA [illegible] with the Cunard [illegible]

[illegible] full particulars apply to:— [illegible] Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

[illegible] KILLICK NIXON & CO.

[illegible]: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
b Kanzler	3000	Schutt	19th November.
a Markgraf	3680	Ihle	29th November.
b Somali	2655	Kasch	19th December.
a Praesident	3310	Bremer	20th December.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th November, 1911.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	16th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	17th Nov.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	20th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Wednesday 15th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha" 3967 tons, on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

14th November, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Nov. 1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039		1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—
To Trieste or Venice....Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste.... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1,038*

Second Class—
To Trieste or Venice....Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste.... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.. " 683 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—
To Trieste or Venice....Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste.... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	24th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFT granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Established 7th September, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

Head Office:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed...Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called up... " 50,00,000
Reserve Fund......... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital..........£1,200,000
Reserve Fund..........£1,625,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..........£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Puket
Taiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application,

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
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WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

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WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.

VASES.

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"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

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BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid) ...	Rbls.	35,000,000=say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000=say £455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

Head Office:—ST. PETERSBURG.

London Office:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
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Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 30,000,000
Reserve Funds... ... " 17,150,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital.......... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital.......... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund.......... " 5,75,000

London Bankers—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

Head Office—RANGOON.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

Telephone No. 1718.
Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

OF

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

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Managers.

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in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
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Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show
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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

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105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, [illegible] spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

HIGH OFFICIALS who want seats reserved for Ladies of their Families, in the AMPHITHEATRE, at the Apollo Bandar, on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES, the KING EMPEROR and QUEEN EMPRESS should make application without delay, to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

J. WALKER,
for Executive Engineer, Presidency.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

ONE SHARE No. 1445 of THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Ld., has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons are warned against dealing with the same. Finder will be Rewarded.

FULCHAND DHARAMCHAND,
care of Manockjee Petit Office,
Hornby Road, No. 6.

NOTICE is hereby given that ONE WHOLE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 321 standing in the name PREMCHUND MANCHUND and one whole Share Certificate No. 387 standing in the name of CHIMANLAL PREMCHUND, of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., have been STOLEN. An application has been made by the Undersigned to the said Jivraj Balloo Spg. and W. Co., Ltd., to issue them Duplicate Certificates of the said Shares. Any person or persons having any right, title or interest on the said Shares should submit his or their claim at the Registered Office of the said Company, No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, within a fortnight from this date, after which date the Duplicate certificates of the Said Shares will be issued by the said Company.

CHIMANLAL PREMCHUND,
PREMCHUND MANCHUND.
Bombay, 13th November 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned have THIS DAY, RESIGNED their office of the Agents of the BOMBAY and HUJAZ S. N. Company of India, Lt.—Bombay, dated this 13th day of November, 1911.

ESSAJI & A. M. JEEVANJEE & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that A BRANCH of the ALLAHABAD BANK, Ltd., will be OPENED in BOMBAY, at 101, Erucushaw Building, Hornby Road, on Tuesday, the 14th November, 1911.

HENRY VOST,
Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STEEL SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and should be submitted to the Manager, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1911, for the PURCHASE of about 5,000 tons of UNSERVICEABLE STEEL SLEEPERS, lying at Samasatta, Kotri, Bhukkur, Multan and other places on the Railway. Tenders will be opened in the Manager's office on the date and hour mentioned in the presence of any Tenderers desiring to be present.

2. Form of Tenders with particulars of conditions of sale can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore.

3. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves the right to reject the whole of the Tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 1st November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.		NORTH-WEST ROUTE	
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.		Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.	
DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW QUEENS RD.; CHOWPATTY
Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents the new
BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, Nov. 14th
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER."

Wed. Nov. 15th. Owing to Great Success and by special desire.
The Balkan Princess.

Thur. 16th. The World-famed Musical Comedy.
The Dollar Princess.

Frid. 17th. The Great Gaiety Theatre London Success.
The Country Girl.

Sat. 18th. For the first time in Bombay
Geo. Edwardes' Greatest Triumph,
THE HIT OF LONDON.
The Girl in the Train.
Now Crowding the Vaudville Theatre London.

Mon. & Tues. 20th, 21st. THE PRESENT RAGE OF LONDON.
The Great Musical Play.
The Count of Luxembourg.
From Daly's Theatre, London.

Wed. 22nd. Robert Courtneidge's Great Shaftesbury Theatre, London Success.
The Arcadians.

Thurs. 23rd. THE ONE AND ONLY.
THE MERRY WIDOW.

Frid. 24th. Geo. Edwardes' Latest Success,
PEGGY.
Now crowding the Gaiety Theatre, London.

Sat. 25th. Farewell Performance,
which will be duly announced.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Friday, Nov. 17th, the Bandmann Opera Co. will present the great Daly's Theatre success "A COUNTRY GIRL." This occasion will be auspicious by the augmentation to the present Co. of the entire new chorus which Mr. Bandmann has just brought with him from London, who will conjointly appear until the end of the Season, commencing on Monday, Nov. 20th, and during the week the new principal artistes will make their debut.

Prices Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

NOTICE.—Late Trains: Departure from Charni Road at 12-35 A.M. to Bandra and all Stations. From Charni Road to Fort and Colaba, 12-20 A.M.

Late Trams: From Girgaum Junction 3 minutes from Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

MANAGEMENT:
Mr. Cohen, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

18th Nov. SATURDAY Nov. 18th.
An Event unparallelled in the Dramatic History of Bombay.
ARRIVAL OF
MR. ALLAN WILKIE,
the first English Shakespearean Actor-Manager who has come to the East,
Carrying a complete Organization
of
ACTOR, SCENERY AND WARDROBE
Enabling him to produce Shakespeare in a Style never before attempted out here.
MR. ALLAN WILKIE
MISS FREDISWYDE HUNTER-WATTS
AND
A STRONG COMPANY
OF
25 London and Shakespearean Artists 25
WILL OPEN WITH
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGI-COMEDY,
THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK ...Mr. ALLAN WILKIE.
PORTIA ......Miss Frediswyde Hunter-Watts.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Special Concession. Season tickets and bonafide Students.
Plans now open at SOUNDY'S.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House Calcutta.

LAST 4 NIGHTS
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, Nov. 14th.
MR. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER, from the Apollo Theatre, London.
IN
their World Famous Entertainment
introducing
THE FAMOUS
"POTTED PLAYS."
AND
PELISSIER'S LATEST AND GREATEST SKIT "A VOICE TRIAL"
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THURSDAY, NOV. 16th.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

HARRY A. DOOLEY,
Genl. Manager.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND EVERY EVENING SESSION.
NO NIGHT SESSIONS
until further notice.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIVE NIGHTS MORE!
ONLY FIVE NIGHTS!!

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.

LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.

OUR GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
A HOWLING SUCCESS
The Bombay Public unanimous in pronouncing our change of Programme
TO BE THE BEST OF ALL
NEW RIDING ACTS, NEW ANIMAL ACTS,
NEW CLOWN ENTREES.
GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
Nov. 15th 16th and 17th,
Two Handsome Watches will be given away nightly
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, afternoons
Nov. 18th and 19th.
OUR LAST SOUVENIER MATINEES.
TWO HANDSOME WATCHES, given amongst the Children.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 18.

Madame HARMSTON LOVE will present a GRAMOPHONE with 12 Records. Every person purchasing a Ticket will be presented with a Coupon entitling him to a chance of winning the Gramophone.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOV. 19.
TWO HANDSOME SILK SAREES given away.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at Soundy & Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.

NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
R. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
THE INFINITE WAYS
OF
PROVIDENCE
AND OTHER POPULAR PICTURES

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED ARMS and AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet, moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes, swords sulphines, gunpowder, pistols, knives-swords, sticks, etc. etc., number of these weapons are new and serviceable.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Sidick Hajee Hoosein an adjudged insolvent and with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed the mortgagee under indenture of mortgage and further charge respectively dated the 26th day of July, 1906 and the 5th day of December, 1910, and made between the said Sidick Hajee Hoosein of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part the undersigned, will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 15th day of November, 1911, at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction in the office of the Official Assignee in the High Court House the mortgaged premises viz:—the right title and interest of the said Sidick Haji Hoosein in the residue of the estate of Haji Mahomed Cassum, deceased to which he became entitled under the will of the said deceased and the decrital order of reference dated the 17th December, 1903, in Suit No. 604 of 1902 and in the property moveable and immoveable and all the sums of money and investments representing the said residue including the immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written as also the right title and interest of Rehmabai, widow of the said Haji Mahomed Cassum, Asibai, widow of the said Haji Mahomed Cassum and Aisubai, widow of the said Hajee Mahomed Cassum in the said residue which became vested in the said Sidick Hajee Hoosein by virtue of three several indentures of assignment respectively, dated the 13th day of March, 1906, the 2nd day of April, 1906, and the 25th day of April 1906.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses and other buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Apollo Street in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 3463 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the north partly by the St. Thomas' Cathedral and partly by the property of Beg Mahomed Abdul Rahman on or towards the east by Apollo Street aforesaid on or towards the south by Bruce Lane and on or towards the west by the property of E. D. Sassoon now in the occupation of H. J. Rustomjee and Company and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 154, 155, 156, 156, New No. 5003, Old Survey Nos. 1518, 1409 and 1410 and New Survey No. 9438 and which said messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses and offices are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1035, 1286 and 1236 and Street Nos. 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 68 (1, 2, 3) 2, 4 and 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee or to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One Cinematograph Machine by Fletcher with 3,000 ft. films.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th November, 1911.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, for British Central Africa, TWO SALESMEN, knowing Accounts and Guzerati. Agreement 3 years. Salary £10 per month rising to £12 per month. Apply with Copies of testimonials to Box No. 1,000, care of this Paper.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 [illegible]d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

SPLENDID OFFICE ACCOMODATIAN, floor area about 2,450 square feet, in excellent locality in Fort, open on South, East and West, located on second floor of a good building. Very light and airy, Premises already wired for Electric lights and fans. Rent Rs. 230 per mensem or less for a long lease. Apply Box No. 319, care of this paper.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

MUSIC, MUSIC.

S. ROSE and Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SONGS WORTH SINGING.

Two Songs {a Stars / b Adoration} Db Eb (Eb-F) F	Jos Adams.
Wilt thou be my Dearie Eb F (F-F) G	A. W. Marchant.
I call thee love as in a Dream Ab Bb (D-E) C	Seymour Ellis.
One and Twenty Eb (Bb-Eb) G	J. Fraser.
The World is at Rest F. G (D-E) Ab Bb	Daisy W. Gunn.
Two Songs {a Tis not Inconstancy / b The Rainbow} 2 keys	C. Pastons Cooper.
Love's Atonement Bb (F-F) C	Bothwell Thomson
Mignonette Eb F (C-F)	Seymour Ellis
One Valse More D. F.	Octave Cremiux
The Yachtsman's Bride Bb (Bb D) C	Joscelyn Noel,
The Birth of a Rose C. (C-E) Eb.	Harold Douglas.
Dreams of the Summer Night High and low voice	C. B. Hawley.
Only a Flower C.D (C-E) Eb	Seymour Ellis.
Give a man a Horse he can ride G. A (D-F) B	Lambert.
There's Love in the Land E. (C-F) F	Karoly Klay.
Life Short Tale C. (A-E) D.	Ed. Lemare.
Only to Love you Bb C (E-F) Eb.	Arther Godfrey.
Czech Peasant Song D. (A-D)	Percy Godfrey.
Good's Minstrel Db Eb (Bb-F)	Ch. Marshall.
Primroses C. Eb (D-F) F	Seymour Ellis.
Where Violets Grow Bb C (D-D) Eb	Seymour Ellis.
For you alone Db. Eb. F (D-G) G	Henry E. Geehe.
Rose of my Heart C. (C-E) D	Howard Fisher.
Golden Broom Tne (Bb-F)	Ch. Braun.
My Love Loves me to-day Eb-F (C-F) G	Adela Verne.
The Star of Home Bb C, (D-E) D. Eb	Alan Baird.
Bring me Red Roses Eb. F (C-D) G. A.	Seymour Ellis,
For you alone Db. Eb (C-F) F. G.	Henry E Geehe.

(Sig Caruso's Great English Song.)

COMPLETE WITH WORDS AND MUSIC.
PRICE Rs. 1-4 EACH.

SACRED SONGS—

A Voice from Paradise D. Eb (E-E) F	Seymour Ellis.
Sun of my Soul C. D (B-D) F.	Jos. Adams.
My Kingdom F. G (D-E) Ab	Jos. Adams.
The Nazarene C. D (C-D) F.	Jos. Adams.
The Lord is my Shepherd D. F.	Jos. Adams.
Thy will be done C. Db (D-Eb) Eb	Francis Bohr.

PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SEND FOR
S. ROSE & CO'S.
COMPLETE LIST OF VOCAL MUSIC.

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY OPERAS.

The Count of Luxembourg	by Lehar
Peggy	„ Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	„ Lionel Monckton
The Balkan Princess	„ Paul Rubens
A Persian Princess	„ Sidney Jones
Fallen Fairies	„ Ed. German
The Girl in the Train	„ Leo Fall
The Dashing Little Duke	„ Seymour Hicks
Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll and Moncaton
The Islander	P. M. Faraday
The Belle of Brittany	Howard Talbot
VOCAL SCORES (words and Music Complete)	Rs. 4-8 each.
PIANO SCORES	Rs. 2-10 each.
PIANO SELECTIONS	Re. 1-4 each.

THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER Oscar Strauss
VOCAL SCORE Rs. 6 PIANO SCORE Rs. 3-0
PIANO SELECTION Rs. 2
WALTZ and Lancers Re. 1-12 each.

POPULAR WALTZES—
BEING PLAYED EVERYWHERE.

Luxembourg Waltz	by Franz Lehar
Miette	„ Ralph Raymond
Kiss of Spring	„ Walter Rolfe
Songe d'ete	„ T W Thurban
Valse Septembre	„ Felix Godin
Saints and Sinners	„ Gordon Dawson
The Druids Prayer	„ Do.
Samuran	„ V Hollaender
The whirl of the waltz	„ Paul Lincke
Remembrance	„ Archibald Joyce
Aurora waltz	„ Julian Kandt
The Girl in the Train	„ Leo Fall
Vision of Salome	„ Archibald Joyce
Gold and Silver	„ Lehar
Peggy Valse	„ Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	„ Lionel Monckton

EACH WALTZ Re. 1-4.

TWO STEPS:—

Pas sur la Bouche	by A Sablan
Amina	„ Paul Lincke
Bill Simmons	„ G A Spink
The Sweeps (Intermezzo)	„ Paul A Rubens
Way-down in Colon Town	„ Max Hoffmann
The Cookney Band	„ Aug Valent ne

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BOMBAY.

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By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, with a large Garden, known as Kharaj Villa or Villa Ghita, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill nearly opposite Shanti Bhuwan Bungalow.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 682 of 1909.
R. D. Sethna and another..............Plaintiffs
Vs.
Mahomedbhai Nensy Khairaj and others..............Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by order of the Honourable Court dated 20th September, 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th day of November 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable landed property, on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold formerly pension and tax land together with the messuages, bungalow, out-houses and other structures, standing thereon, situate at Khumballa Hill, Pedder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,583 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land comprised in the property known as "New Bunnee," and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, Collector's New No. A-555, Old Survey No 81, and New Survey No. 2-7123 and 7-7119 and Collector's Old No. 17, Collector's New No. 90 and 2226, and portion of New Survey No. 7-7119, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3464 (3) and Street Nos. 33-35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by foot-path or public passage, on or towards the west by Pedder Road, on or towards the north partly by foot-path or public passage and partly by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy and now of Peroshaw B. Petit, and on or towards the south partly by the property formerly of Dady Manekjee Limjee and now of Jehangir Bomanji Petit, and partly by the property of Rehimtulla Kheraj, and which said premises are delineated on the plan deposited with Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, and surrounded thereon by a red coloured boundary line.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, for the Receiver, at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, Situate in Khapatia Chakla in Nagarfalia, in the City of Surat.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Pranshanker Tripurashunker Dave, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 26th day of November next, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the right, title, and interest of the above-named Insolvent, in the following valuable landed property, on the premises, at Surat.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land and ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house (including outhouses, kitchen, &c.) standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khapatia Chakla in Nagarfalia, in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards, or thereabouts, and Registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 399 — Tika No. 10 E. and in the Book 1-2, of the Municipal Assessment under No. 88, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by High Road, leading from Panini Bhit to Khapatia Chakla, on or towards the east by Road, leading to Mayaram Caiman's Pole, on or towards the South by Survey No. 398, house belonging to Kasidas Mayaram, and on or towards the West by Survey No. 400, house belonging to Bai Dahi and Laxmi, daughters of Anandram Motiram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th November, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods nail, soap, provision, cotton and rubberseed, coal tar, bicarb of soda, coal pitch, firecrakers planks, cases brasso, metal polish, mineral oil, cigarettes, 50 drums rectified spirit, dangerous petroleum, 19 bags sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

At 4-30 p.m. at Mazagaon combustible warehouse 50 casks coal pitch and One case firecrackers.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 1-2, 25, 31, case No. 114, 115, Nowroji Hill Road.

Building Street Nos. 89, 95; 42 44; 24, 27; 715-717, Case Nos. 202, 352, 157, 9, First and third Nowroji Hill Road, Doongri Street.

Building Street No. 26, 32; 12, case No. 213; 31, Chimna Butcher Street, and Bhatwadi.

Building Street No. 913, 919; 30; 22, 31, and 40, case Nos. 292; 517, 518, Jail Road, East Islampura Street.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction On THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, jowari, grain, linseed, rapeseed, bags of harda, mohaseed, mohaflower, and scales tilly, gram, alum, sewing thread, pulley, iron nails and pickaxes, brushes; gum leatherpieces; tarpaulins; iron weights, empty casks, and drums, iron bars, gunny bags, oil, old records, condemned sheets heaps of sweeping grains, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th November, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

SALE ON FRIDAY; the 17th November, at 2-30 p. m.

On FRIDAY, the 17th November, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Petit's House ground floor, next to "Alice Buildings," on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned valuable mahogany and French-polished furniture, such as single and double mirror door almyrahs, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, writing tables, book cases, dressing tables, hat stands, tile topped teapoys, easy chairs, show cases, octagon tables, screens, phonographs, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 14th November, 1911.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON [illegible] Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GA[illegible]

TOWN SUBSCRI[illegible]
subscription [illegible]
Rate [illegible]

Yearly	Rs. 25 0	[illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	[illegible]
Quarterly	„ 7 8	[illegible]
Monthly	„ 2 8	[illegible]

SINGLE COPY ... ONE A[illegible]

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 [illegible]
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Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8	do.
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Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do

In the Native Languages double the above rates

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [13th Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
457 bars silver	8,25,000	London	Chartered Bank
247 "	4,50,000	do	International Bank
85 " "	1,50,000	do	Mercantil Bank
1046 " "	18,75,000	do	Hongk Bank
79 " "	1,50,000	do	Comptoir de Paris
19 " "	31,800	Adel aid	Eastern Bank
4 cases rupee	10,000	Muscat	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	14	15,212
B B and C I Railway	18	21,353

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d to 1-16 on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is very little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private Bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafs	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...136 1-4
Shanghai "	...181
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 5-16 for Cash and 95 3-16 for the Settlement. Fluctuations have occurred during the day and a moderate business has been done, closing rates being as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 4 0
Settlement	" 95 2 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 25 13-16 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 25 5-16. New York was 1-8 lower at 56 1-8. The local market is steady at our quotations. Bar gold is also steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian "	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	" 64 2 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 64 2 0
" 2nd " ...	" 64 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

On Saturday the American markets closed steadier and the Liverpool opener this evening is 7 to 8 points higher. The local market opened steadier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 253, while Bengal rates were firmer. There has been rather more doing to-day in contracts, exporters having sold Broach and Bengals and bought Oomra styles. At Colaba prices advanced and closing rates at 6 p. m. were as under but the market is inclined to be irregular.

Ready cotton is steadier with a fair demand for new crop lots.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	255 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	256	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	254	"
Fine M G Yeotmal	"	252	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	"	250	"
Fine M G Amalgaon-Akola...	"	246-47	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	243-4	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	236-7	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	257-58	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	247-48	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	"	244-5	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	229	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 3,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·00	4·99	5·00	5·02
+08	+08	+07	+03

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·04	5·06	5·04	5·10	5·10
+03	+05	+03	+07	+07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady at our quotations.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 6 0 B.T.
April-May ...	" 9 14 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is easier little doing. We Quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs. 7 10 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	" 8 6 0 "
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	" 7 11 3 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Easier. We quote :—

[illegible] Khandeish ...	Rs. 58 8 0
[illegible] White 85 p.c. ...	" 55 0 0
[illegible] ...	" 46 0 0
[illegible] ...	" 50 8 0

[illegible] at steady. We quote :— ... Rs. 10 10 0 B.T.

[illegible] We quote :—

[illegible] ...	Rs. 35 0 0
[illegible] ...	" 7 5 0 R. T.

[illegible] :— [illegible]. We quote:—

[illegible] ... Rs 28 0 0

[illegible]SEED :—

[illegible]—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is easier. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 4 14 0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 5 4 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,760
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent Mills	81 1-4
Central India S & W Co... ...	1,900
David	413 3-4
Fazalbhai Mills	257 1-2
Kohinoor	740
Maneckji Petit	2,685
New Great Eastern	200
Phoenix Mill	100
Standard	1,160

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	3,180
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	3,734	bales
Wheat	10,912	cwts.
Linseed	832	"
Rapeseed	4	
Gingellyseed	11,019	"
Poppyseed	494	"
Groundnuts...	734	"
Castorseed	16,569	"
Rice	25,773	"
Myrabollams	1,063	"
Cottonseed	13,066	"
Mowraseed	312	"
Gram	4,844	"
Joowar	918	"
Maize	417	"

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11th November.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 11th Nov. 1911, by Council Bills	a £14,288,584
Balance to be remitted from 12th Nov. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 2,869,784

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 11th November 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 4th November 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 4. Rs.	Nov. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,12,89,788	1,32,48,145
Other Deposits	11,81,23,444	11,61,19,950
Post Bills	2,582	2,507
Sundries	25,08,895	25,42,925
	15,25,24,709	14,95,13,528
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,20,96,042	2,23,39,364
Other authorised Securities	3,17,552	2,53,589
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,01,27,708	1,02,76,701
Loans do. do.	3,25,51,067	2,98,10,933
Bills discounted and purchased	2,44,64,092	2,39,63,840
Dead Stock	2,49,974	2,50,019
Stamps	3,918	4,014
Bullion	8,00,919	7,89,558
Balances with other Banks	21,41,275	16,11,763
Sundries	3,07,567	3,30,835
Cash	5,94,64,600	5,98,91,872
	15,25,24,709	14,95,63,528

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th Nov. 1911, as compared with the statement of 30th Oct. 1911:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 30. Rs.	a.	p.	Nov. 7. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,79,00,000	0	0	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,25,79,564	4	10	2,17,61,928	15	3
Other Deposits, &c	17,23,81,697	3	7	17,41,27,016	11	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,28,578	1	7	12,65,375	12	7
Sundries	14,03,310	11	4	15,72,152	8	5
	23,53,93,150	5	4	23,66,26,473	15	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,55,88,460	0	0	2,47,66,495	0	0
other authorised Investments	84,51,556	4	0	84,12,229	4	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,60,55,280	10	10	3,55,20,178	11	10
Accounts of Credit on do	5,05,90,744	10	7	5,16,94,113	0	11
Bills discounted, &c	3,68,99,637	7	9	3,78,16,238	5	10
Balances with other Banks	33,32,894	9	3	23,17,267	10	0
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	22,04,053	0	8	22,04,006	8	5
Stamps	11,564	5	0	11,026	5	0
Sundries	2,07,353	12	8	1,81,569	12	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	16,31,41,544	12	9	16,29,23,124	10	7
Cash, &c., at Branches	7,22,51,605	8	7	7,37,03,349	5	1
	23,53,93,150	5	4	23,66,26,473	15	8

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 20,92,647	Decrease.
Government at Branches	12,75,012	Increase.
Other Deposits	17,45,319	Do.
Post Bills	1,36,797	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,61,292	Decrease.
Loans	5,35,102	Do.
Accounts of Credit	11,03,369	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	11,16,601	Do.
Cash at Head Office	1,81,014	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	16,32,788	Increase.
Percentage	37 08	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 14th November.

1015. Detail of Parades :—

To-day, Tuesday, the 14th Inst.—Lecture for a N.-C. Officers at Headquarters, Council Road, a 6-30 p m. All Officers are invited to attend.

11.—Bugle Practice at the Bombay Education Society's school, Byculla, at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, the 15th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.
Subject.—1. Battalion Drill.
2. Skirmishing.

Friday, the 17th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Saturday the 18th instant—"F" Coy Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 8-30 pm.

Dress—Uniform with caps.

1016. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.

1017. Maxim Gun.—Instructional Class will be held at Head-quarters, Council Road on Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m., until further orders.

1018. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—(For all class-firing members will take their Sidearms to the Range).

Thursday, the 16th inst, "G" Coy.
Saturday, the 18th inst, "C" Coy.
Monday, the 20th inst, "D" Coy.
Tuesday, the 21st inst, "D" Coy.
Wednesday, 22nd inst., "E" Coy.
Thursday, the 23rd inst, "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1019. The Indo-Transvaal Competition will be fired or by this Corps at Ghat Kopar Range on Sunday, the 19th inst, the Range has been allotted for practice on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m. All members wishing to compete should attend for practice on this day.

1020 Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6484 Vol B G Dias, "F" Coy from 9th November 1911 to 31st March 1912.

1021 Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the B E S and T Coy Section attached to "C" Coy.

No 7223 Vol E Shikman, No 7224 Vol V Homfray, No 7225 Vol L Charles, No 7226 Vol F Lobes, No 7227 Vol V Rodrigues and No 7228 Vol T Davies.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DEATH.

FOWLER—Nov. 12, at Byculla, W. A. Fowler, trainer to H. H. the Jam Sahib of Jamnagar, after a short and painful illness. (English paper, please copy).

INDIA.

BIRTH.

MOLONY—November 9, at Madras, the wife of J Chartres Molony, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STROCK—EVANS—November 9, in the Stork Memorial Church, Guntur, the Rev John Ray Strock, M A, B D, Vice-Principal, Mission College, Guntur, and Elizabeth Maude Evans, Ph B, daughter of H S Evans, of Carlisle Pa, U S A.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
"The Follies," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction "The Infinite Ways of Providence." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Sassoon Mechanics Institute, 6-15 p.m.

Maxim: The man who has not the courage to acknowledge his own mistakes, makes a poor impression when he reproaches a subordinate for the same thing.—San Francisco Daily Journal.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 3rd November, left Aden, 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Morea" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

A CART ON FIRE.—A cart loaded with hay was being driven along Portuguese Cross Lane on Sunday, when the hay caught fire and was burnt down before anything could be done to extinguish the flames. The cart was partially burnt.

PLAGUE RETURNS.—Return of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 12th November to 6 a.m. on the 13th November :—Attack 1, death 0; same date last year—attack 1, death 1; total mortality for yesterday from all causes 70 deaths, and same date last year 77 deaths.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Abdul Cadur Haji Ismail reports that he went to the Islam Club at Choupatti on the afternoon of the 11th instant, where he took his gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 500 from his pocket, and placing it on a small teapoy below the marking board, started playing a game of billiards. After he had finished the game he left the Club without taking the watch. On reaching home he thought of the watch and hastened back to the Club, but found no trace of the articles.

INJURED WHILE WRESTLING.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu named Ganpat Vithu. It appeared from the evidence that on the 31st ultimo the deceased went to a Gymnasium at Haines Road, where he wrestled with another man in a friendly way for exercise. Whilst wrestling the deceased complained of the loss of the power of his limbs and sat down. He was removed to hospital where he subsequently died. The medical evidence showed that death was due to the fracture of the fourth and the fifth cervical vertebræ of the spinal column. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bruner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	A Cavalry Ride	A. Upton
Overture	Tutti in Maschera	Pedrotte
a Characteristic Piece	The Butterfly	Bendix
b Spanish Dance	An Evening in Toledo	Schmeling
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Valse	Immortellen	Gung'l
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Straus
Galop	Coach Horn	G. P. Hans

THE FOLLIES.

The Follies went through another fine programme last night at the Empire Theatre before a large and appreciative audience. The different items in the programme were loudly applauded and elicited a number of encores. This is the last week of the Follies' stay in Bombay and the amusement-loving public of Bombay should not miss this fine opportunity of seeing these excellent performances.

INDIAN CRICKETERS' TOUR.

We have received a copy of a book of reference comprising a full record of the Tour of the Indian Cricket Team in England, 1911. The book, which has been compiled by Mr. H.C. Mukerji of Calcutta, contains full reports of the doings of the team from the time of the meeting of the Selection Committee in Bombay to their return from England in September last. One interesting feature of the publication is a series of short biographies of the members of the team. The book is illustrated with photographs of the players, and will undoubtedly be welcomed by all in India who are interested in the great national pastime. The price is Rs. 2, and the publishers are Messrs D. B. Taraporevala and Sons.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN TRAINER.

Racing people in particular will learn with deep regret of the death of the well-known trainer W. A. (Tod) Fowler. He suffered a good deal in Poona from his throat, but he recently seemed to be progressing favourably after an operation, so that his death was unexpected. Partly for this reason, and partly because most of the 'fraternity, are at present up-country, his funeral on Sunday was not as well as it would otherwise have been. Fowler was always popular, his nature being such that whether fortune smiled or frowned he was alwys of a cheery disposition.

In his colling as trainer, he met with no little success, the chief of which was of course his win in the Viceroy's Cup with Up guards, ridden by W Southall and the property of the since deceased Maharajah of Jodhpore. Another important race, which fell to him at that time was the chief one for ponies, the International Plate, with which Yankee Boy credited him, Comparatively recently he took over H. H. the Jam Saheb's string and Punt's wins in Poona and Bombay will be still fresh in readers' minds. Though he only had four, horses they were very useful and, though not all ready in Poona, were sure to win races during the the forthcomin Calcutta Season. An exceptionally good and careful stable man, he knew pretty well all there is to be known about racing and, as mentioned, was one of the best liked people on the course.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Secunderabad Murder.

THE first sitting of the fifth Criminal Sessions was held yesterday at the Bombay High Court, Mr Justice Macleod presiding.

The pleas of accused in the different cases had been recorded, the case of Fredrick William Bard Marshall, who was committed for murder by Major F. C. A. Parsons, Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, was taken up by his Lordship and the following special jury empannelled :—

Mr. George Mackenzie (Foreman.)

Mr. A. H. Compton	Mr. R. H. Crabtree.
Mr. H. L. Mortimore	Mr. W. Birkett.
Mr. W. T. Green	Mr. H. E. Davies Simon.
Mr. T. P. Ormerod	Mr. R. A. Spence.

The Advocate-General and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. W. L. Weldon defended the accused.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the accused, who was a gunner in the Royal Horse Artillery, was charged with the murder of Balaya, at Hasmanpeth, a village near Secunderabad, on the afternoon of the 13th August last and with causing grievous hurt to Balaya's son Lachhmaya. The facts of the case were that on the day in question, the accused, armed with a six chambered revolver, went out with three Sikhs; when the party arrived at a vacant land for grazing cattle, they began to illtreat the animals. As a result, an altercation took place between Balaya, to whom some of the cattle belonged, and the accused, and a scuffle ensued, in the course of which the accused struck Balaya over the head with a cane and then shot him through the chest. Balaya fell unconscious and the accused and the three Sikhs made off. In the meantime, his son Lacchmaya came up and pursued the accused followed by the villagers. He caught up with the accused and seized him by the hat. The accused, thereupon, kicked him and shot him through the arm. Lacchmaya fell and the accused made off to a bungalow in the vicinity, where he was arrested and disarmed. At the time of his arrest, three cartridges and three blank cases were found with him.

Balaya was then removed to the Hospital, where he died after making a statement. There was no doubt, counsel said, that the wound inflicted resulted in the death of Balaya; but the controversy in the case would centre on the circumstances under which, and the intention with which, the shots had been fired. Now as to the first charge, on the evidence that he would lead, they would come to the conclusion that the shots had been fired with the intention and knowledge of causing death, and it would be difficult to bring the case within any of the exceptions. As to the second charge, it would be proved before them that Lacchmaya was incapacitated for over twenty days and that there was no doubt that grievous hurt was inflicted. The Advocate-General then led his evidence.

EYE WITNESS'S STORY.

Mutana, an eye-witness, described the scuffle between the accused and the deceased, the firing of the shots and the falling down of the deceased. The witness said that he then went to the village shouting and Lachmaya came up and followed the soldiers who were running away. Lacchmaya caught hold of the accused's hand and was shot in the arm.

THE SIDDICK ESTATE.

Wakf Held Valid.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in the appeal of Abdul Razak and others against Jimbabai, widow of Haji Sabu Siddick and others against a decision of Mr. Justice Russell, who had set aside an alleged illusory Wakf deed which declared properties worth about Rs 8,73,000 to be charity.

The facts of this appeal have been reported.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, held that the deed must be supported on the authorities of various English cases and on the evidence in the case. The decree of the lower Court was accordingly reversed and costs of all parties, except the Advocate-General, were ordered to come out of the estate.

The Chief Justice then delivered judgment of the Court in the appeal of Abdulla Abdul Rahim against the same defendants against a decision of Mr. Justice Russell in respect of another deed.

The facts of this appeal have also been reported.

His Lordship, in his judgment, said that the appeal was not maintainable as it had been preferred by parties who had no vested interest in the deed. The appeal was, accordingly, dismissed with costs.

HOPE MILLS DISPUTE.

Decree by Consent.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, a consent decree was obtained in the appeal of the Hope Mills, Limited, against Sir Cawasji Jehangir and another.

By the consent decree, the appeal of the Mill Company against Mr. Justice Beaman's decision was dismissed and the cross objections of Sir Cawasji were allowed whereby the accounts kept by him and audited by Messrs. Fergusson and Irvine were accepted and made binding on all the parties; the costs of the defendant to be paid by the company and be added to their respective mortgages; the mills were to be sold within a month from the sealing of the decree by public auction. From the sale proceeds, the company's solicitors were to be paid in the first instance Rs. 8,500 as their costs. Provisions were made for the payments of the mortgage debts and parties were given liberty to apply.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEGLIGENCE.

Damages Awarded.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered concurring judgments in an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Robertson, in the suit brought by Lakhmichand Ramchand against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 10,488 being the price of 90 bales of cotton, consigned from Mulkapur to Bombay.

The Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the appellant and Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. W. C. J. Shortt for the respondent company.

The facts of this appeal have been reported. The plaintiff here sought to recover the price of his goods which he alleged were destroyed by fire in transit owing to the negligence of the Company.

Their Lordships held that the cause of the fire could not be ascertained and that the defendants had exonerated themselves from all blame until the waggon containing the bales had been detached at Varangaom; but their conduct after that was open to criticism and their Lordships held that the company had not discharged their duty after that.

On the question of damages, their Lordships held that compensation at the rate of Rs. 87 per bale was reasonable. They accordingly, allowed the appeal, reversed the decree of the lower court and passed a decree for the plaintiff for the value of 90 bales at the rate of Rs. 87 per bale with interest. The defendants were ordered to pay, three-fourths of the plaintiff's costs throughout.

The appeal of Mr. M. M. Cama and another, in the suit brought by them against the Secretary of State, against a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who dismissed the suit with costs, was adjourned by consent till January next to be last on the board then. Costs to be costs in appeal

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

22-11-4-09 Malvi H M and R Champalal Jamalchand vs Shrikrison Badrinarayan—Tyabji D and Co.
23-11-596-03 Wadia G and Co. Duhibai vs Purshotum Morarji Khimji, Tyabji D and Co.
24-11-781-09 Ragh. B H and N—Mohanlal Punjabhai vs J H Moos, Payne and Co
26-11-63-10 Shroff D and D. M M Cama vs The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.
29-11 Little and Co. Gordhandas Khatau vs The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd—Bhaishunkar K and G
491-10 Little and Co Gordhandas Khatau vs The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co Ltd, Bhaishunkar K and G

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)
For Consent Decree.

30-08 Tyabji D and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

893-09 Dadachanji and P Rajaram bin Rajaram and another vs. Khandoo Baloo, Mulla and M.
129-10 Jehangir and S Dhanbai Cooverji Daruwala vs B C Daruwala N B Vakil and Jehangir and S.
825-10 Bicknell M and R. Khimji Govindji and others vs Rahimtoola Jainul Abedin and others, Munchershaw and H.
962-10 Maneckial and Co. Ruttansi Assaria and Co. vs. Turner Morrison and Co., Crawford B and Co.
927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co., Ebrahim Haji Mahomed vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed—Payne and Co.
110-10 Ardeshir H D and Co, Nanabhoy Manshurdas vs Sha Valabji Bhica, Mulla and M.
331-17 Mulla and M, Domingo Norona vs Viscount de Wrene and others.
391-09 Bhaishanker K and G. Madhowji Luxmondas vs Price Wills and Reeves, Little and Co.
1101-10 P S Bathvala Jairam Doongersey vs. Dewabai Lyalgo D and Co.
345-10 Jamsedji R and D Sakarbai widow vs Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanga and S.
618-10 Mulla and M. Radhakison Dwarkadas vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others, Payne and Co P R K and Co, Captain and V Ardeshir H D and Co., and Little and Co.
681-09 Payne and Co, Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanally Shastri, Matu J and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
For Dismissal under Rule 103.

920-11 Edg G W and Co Khemchand Kasturchand vs Maganbhai Kasturchand.

For Consent Decree.

1179-10 Captain and V Joosub Abdulla Fateh-Khan vs Rabiabibi widow Chitnis M & M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

339-11 Little and Co, Damodardas Hanmandas vs Muljimal and others.
809-09 Jehangir M and S Isac Ismail and Co. A firm vs H M Obedar, Rehman Saheb.
814-11 Little and Co, Michael James Burke vs Nawabjada Nasrullahkhan.
1200-10 Payne and W The B Bary Cotton Mfg Co, Lt vs Tricumdas Heerji.
808-11 M B Chothia—N M Lelinwala vs C H Mehta and Co.
824-11 Craigie B and C—Messrs King King and W vs William Charles Trew Gray Gambier Plant.
836-11 Motichand and D K Narayendas vs Damodardas Javerdas.
839-11 Wadia Ghandy and Co; The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Bart—and others Wadia G and W.
859-11 S B Mehta—Mansukhlal Surajmal vs Mokamchand Motichand.
897-11 Motichand and D Lalji Lakhemidas vs R P Wagle and W—Sabnis and G.
904-11 In Person Tyaballi Mahomedally vs Tyabbhai Shaikh Abdul Hoosein.
911-11 Pest R K and Co; Hamabai Framji Petit vs The Bombay Cotton Press Co Ltd.

(Before the Prothonotary in his Office.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.
At 1 p. m.

13-11 Hiralal and W Cassum Gulam Hoosein vs Fazul Jaffer and others Matu J and M—Part heard

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th November, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	13	14	15 p.m.	...	45
Suez.........	13	14	13 p.m.	...	47

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting station, on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—7 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cottonwaste, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales wool, M Ratansee; 60 bales wool, E Desai and Co; 25 bales wool, C Nanjee; 140 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 3,000 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co. 50 bales wool, F Khoobchand; 16 bales wool, Bombay Coy; 32 bales wool and 12 bales hair M Joosup; 75 bales hair M J Joomabhoy 287 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 59 bales wool, P Moorlidhar; 25 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales wool, K Khairaz 55 bales wool, R Agarchand; 48 bales wool, B Tilockchand; 10 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons 336 bales wool, Kooncanmall; 20 cwts, Keshew kernel; 293 cwts cottonseed J Kasam

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—990 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri; 100 cwts cashewnuts M Jafferbhoy; 290 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandass and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Morea s—437 1-2 cwts dry ginger, 24 cwts cardomon seed S Bhimjee; 18 cases Jubbulpore bristles J A Begbie and Co; 90 cwts black pepper and 94 dry ginger, C J Mehta and Co; 5 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 75 cwts fishmaws, Ahmed Husein and Co; 165 cwts raisins, V Haridass; 100 cwts dry ginger, N Allibhoy and Co; 14 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 62 cwts dry ginger S Bhimjee 390 cwts myrabollams, M Chagpall; 3 chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 16 casks condiments, D D Framjee and Co; 16 casks condiments, Alridge Solomon and Co; 58 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 29 3-4 cwts keshew kernels, J Cassam; 12 casks goatskins E N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, H Vanechand and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, 4,002 cwts castorseed, W Blythe and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Molthefels s—10 cases mica, Cox's Shipping Agency; 71 bundles old motor tyres, Schroder Smidt and Co; 165 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 18 cwts fennelseed, R Jeewandass and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 20 1-4 cwts keshew kernels, J Cassam; 355 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—2 bales twine, M Sadah Sons; 226 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 3 casks guts, Ad Meyer; 20 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 2 cases tigers skins, Allen Bros.

FOR VALETTA.

Morea s—16 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—20 cwts fishmaws, Ahmed Hussen.

FOR VARNA.

Bregenz s—2 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkefels s—51 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bregenz s—5 pots rosa and kuefa oil, G Radhakisandass and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—125 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 57 1-2 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales twist, M B Kaisha Ld; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David; 50 cwts sharkies, V Voka.

Himalaya s—8 chests opium, P and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—75 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 26 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 15 bales cotton naigar, W K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 210 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 710 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 400 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

G. T. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Annual Report.

The annual report of the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay, states that a staff of eleven nurses, including Matron and Night Superintendent maintained for day and night work and it can hardly be regarded as adequate, having regard to the fact that the daily average number of indoor patients was as high as 103. The insufficiency is most felt when one or more nurses fall ill and are unable to attend to duty. Additions to the staff are very necessary. Unfortunately, however, the funds at the Committee's disposal are very limited and the only additions that was found possible was to authorize the employment of an European nurse for the operative theatre and surgical wards,—the most pressing want. No appreciable improvement is possible until the various Indian communities in Bombay, realize the importance of an adequate Nursing staff, in an institution of this magnitude and make a fitting response to repeated appeals for funds. So far a deaf ear has been turned to all such appeals. As about 10,000 of the poorest classes of Hindu and Mahomedan patients are treated free at this hospital, every year it has some claim on the generosity of these two communities. The Committee would particularly appeal to the authorities of the two great railway-systems in Bombay, to contribute to the funds of the Association, as their employes together with the members of the families take advantage of the hospital and are tended by the nursing staff. It is hoped that some measure of assistance will now be forthcoming from these sources to admit of the strengthening of the nursing staff at no distant date. The Western India Turf Club, the Millowners' Association and the Bombay Port Trust continued their annual contributions. Their generosity and public spirit and that of the English Banking Houses in Bombay must be acknowledged with deep gratitude.

Out of a total of 120 beds, 20 were reserved as usual for women and children.

The gentleman named below formed the working Committee of the Association during the year under report :—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., The Hon'ble Sir Justice Chandavarkar, Mr F. T. Rickards, Sir Bhalchaddra Krishna, Kt. Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim Bart., Sir Adamji Pirbhoy Kt. Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. Narotum Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. N. V. Mandlik Mr. D. B. Petit and Col. J. G. Hojel.

The nurses' quarters to which references were made in previous reports have been completed and will be occupied next month. It will now be possible to undertake the training of Indian nurses, which the Association has so long desired to organize. The Committee are greatly indebted to H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke for his great personal interest in this hospital; and the donation of Rs. 1,000 per annum granted by the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Funds is due to His Excellency's kindly offices on behalf of the hospital. The relations of the Committee with Col. Hojel have been most cordial and it is a pleasure to record that his efforts to promote the welfare of the hospital continue to be unabated.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 14th November.

1. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of Remounts.

2. Commanding Officer's Parade to-morrow Wednesday the 15th instant, Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

3. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week end, members should avail themselves of this opportunity.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H,

Do You Want Long, Heavy Hair?

Then treat your hair well. See that it is properly fed. Growth of every kind demands proper food. Starved hair splits at the ends, turns prematurely gray, keeps short and dry. Then feed your hair. Feed it with proper food, a regular hair-food. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Thus help nature all you possibly can toward giving you rich, heavy, luxuriant hair. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Follow his advice.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

MAKES HAIR GROW.

If there's any life left in your roots at all, even if you are now—practically bald there is some hope for you if you will out use.

KAMINIA OIL.

It will induce a growth of hair. If anything will.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SILKY STRANDS OF HAIR.

Flowing long and healthy, easily managed, so that you can put it up in any style or fashion's fad, is surely attained with.

KAMINIA OIL.

If your hair causes you any bother you should use it.

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V. P. Extra.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

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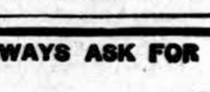

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THE IDEAL
BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented oil of high medicinal effect cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO &c. &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots. Re. 1 post free Re. 1-5.

· PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, Price per Box Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 3.

BASAKARISHTA—as a sure remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, night sweats, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. L. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-11 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Coy's steamer Devanha 4785 tons Captain W. R. F. Hickey arrived here on Sunday from Shanghai Oct. 24, via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Westward Ho 2316 tons Captain G. W. Carter, arrived here on Sunday evening from Barry Oct. 13 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Braziliana 2438 tons Captain Snowdon arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta November 2 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Lexie 2375 tons Captain E. Blaydon, arrived here on Sunday evening from Calcutta Nov. 1 with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Wardha 2552 tons Captain F. R. Cammach arrved here on Monday from False Point October 15 via Coasts with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhassa 950 tons Captain H. Manley sailed on Monday for Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ......Troopship
R I M S Minto ......Comdr Latouche ......Troopship
R I M S Investigator...Capt. G N Forteath ...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus......Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Alert ......Comdr......Somerville... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 13.

Abbotsford......2351 Sholton ......T Morrison & Co
Avala......2382 Canhass ......W & G G & Co
Brazilian......2438 Snowdon......
Carunna......2482 Cuckney ......T Morrison & Co
Epsom ......2970 Craggs ......T M & Co
Garryvale......2455 McClare......
Harpenden ......3553 Cromack ...Andrew ...Yull & Co
Morea......5961 Brown ...London ...P & O Co
Mazagon......3280 Fry......M M & Co
Palitana......1933 Kilner......M M & Co
Urlana......3385 Cockiin...Calcutta...14-11 M M & Co
Umlosi...... ..1138 Brett......W & A G & Co
Visigoth ......2613 Rale......W N Aldershaw
Westward and Co...2316 Carter......

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Captn. Dest. Date. Agents.
B Rinaldo ......2795 Chilton ......Hull......17-11...... J Finlay & Co
D & E Clan Leslie...2499 Goodwin......J Finlay & Co
F Colombo Maru...2919 Teranaka...Kobe N Y Kaisha
G Abydos ......1939 Davies ......G H Cassum
K Alavi...2328 Gray...Jeddah...20-11...Bo & P S N Co
N Galiea ......555 Wratt......Repairing......27-10... J Mackintosh & Co
N Neilos ......737 Cadon ......Jeddah ... A S N Co
N Inchmoor......2214 Helmich ... Antwerp ...15-11... R A Willis
P Himalaya......3706 Gregon......Shanghai...22-11... P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ischia......2480 Belsito......Hongkong ...16-11... R Line
2 Elysia......3904 Haig......Liverpool......18-11... W & A Graham & Co
7 Bregenz......2386 Petris......Trieste......16-11... A L S N Co
8 Steenbergen...2455 Younge ...Rotterdam...15-11... T M & Co
9 Moltkefels......3084 Schneider......Hamburg via Karachi...W & A G & Co
10&11 Devanha ..4785 Hickey...Shanghai...6-12...P&O
14 Dwarka...759 Maxon...Busreh...16-11...M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadurl......829 Ahmed ......Bo S N Co
Courland ...760 Ebrahim...Karachi...14-11...B S N Co
Kaveri......553 Mohamed...B'naggar...15-11...B S N Co
80 Ton Crane.
Dredger Kula ......401...Repairing......B P Trust

M W D D

Gull......779 ...Repairing ......B P Trust
Heron......783 ... do do
Bombay Light House...150... do do

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
12	Westward	Carter	Barry, Oct 13
	Braziliana	Snowdon	Calcutta, Nov 2
	Lexie	Blagdon	Calcutta, Nov 1
13	Wardha	Cammach	False Point Oct 15

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Lhassa	Manley	Karachi, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	From.
4	Ayaihia	Pondicherry
5	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
5	Breconian	Calcutta
10	Bymethis	Calcutta
10	Lichtenfeles	New York

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday.

The P and O steamer Arcadia, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 11th November 1911.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, outward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 11th instant and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay to-day (13th instant.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th November.

275. Parades—The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

276. D R F Class—The D R F Class will parade at the Old Saluting Battery at 7-15 on Wednesday, 15th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

277. Parades—Saturday 18th instant:—

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

278. Musketry—Sunday, 19th instant:—

Class Firing—The Officer Commanding No. 2 Coy. will detail 16 men of the Coy to be at the British Infantry Range at Colaba, at 8 a.m., for Firing their Annual Course.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Note:—Prizes of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 will be awarded to the highest and second highest score per Company (Trained Volunteers).

Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 for the first and second highest score in the Annual Course for Recruits. Open to Nos 1, 2, and E E Companies.

279. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 19th instant:—

No 1 Company Sergeant H E Cabbins.
No 2 Company Sergeant K D M Forbes.

280 Competition—Skill at Arms Competition;—

Nos 1 and 2, Companies It is published for information that a Skill at Arms Competition will be held early in March 1912. This Competition is open only to N C Os (below the rank of Sergeant) and Gunners Three badges per Company will be awarded.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting in the B V A Club at 7 p.m., on Wednesday next, 15th instant.

All members are requested to attend.

NOTICE.

Result of Spoon Competition of the 12th Nov.1911:—

800 yards.	Score.
Sergt Clyne...	35 +2=37
Bombr Geldart	31 +6=37
Gunner Mitchell	31 +6=37
Corpl Chard	32 +2=34
900 yards.	**Score.**
Bombr Geldart	34 +5=39
Gunner Mitchell	32 +5=37
Sergt Forbes	32 +1=33
Sergt Clyne...	31 +1=32
1000 yards.	**Score.**
Sergt Gubbins	27 +4=31
Bombr Geldart	26 +4=30
Segt Maj Williams	20+10=30
Sapper Wilson	18+10=28

Sergt O M P Clyne wins Gold Medal highest possible score at 800 yards.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

NOW APPEARING IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER,
K.C.S.I., etc.
Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH,
K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.
Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E.,
M.P., etc.
Sir CHARLES BRUCE,
G.C.M.G., etc.
Col GEORGE H. TREVOR,
C.S.I.
Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.

By SIR W. LEE-WARNER,
K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.

By SIR W. LEE-WARNER,
K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)

By SIR T. H. HOLDICH,
K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.

By SIR J. D. REES,
K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.

By SIR T. H. HOLDICH,
K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.

By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.

By SIR CHARLES BRUCE,
G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.

By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

The first article of the series appeared on October 27: the second appeared on November 3, the third article will be published on November 10.

"MINIMGRAND"

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PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

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possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 14th Nov., 1911.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

THE preparation of the administration report of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust must have occupied one man's whole time for a year, so exhaustive and complete are its contents. But no one will complain of its length, for the more it tells us of the proceedings of the Trust, the more will the people approve. They know little of the work of the Trust beyond the meagre information vouchsafed from month to month, and what further they may gather from the debates of the Municipal Corporation, which body would deny it the right of existence. However the Improvement Trust justifies that existence in the new report by showing that its rehousing operations easily outstripped dishousing in the year—which has not always been the case, a shortcoming that formed the basis of attack for the Trust's most unfriendly critics. The report shows that by the beginning of 1910-11 completion certificates had been issued for 188 new buildings on their estates, exclusive of Police chawls and Trust chawls. In 1910-11, certificates were granted for thirty new buildings, sixty-three shops and tenements for 346 families and at the end of the year completion certificates remained to be granted for eighty more buildings in progress, of which twenty-eight were partly occupied and fifty-two were unoccupied, while there were forty-three leased plots on which the projected building had not yet been commenced. Now it seems that the smallest one-room tenement on Trust estates is large enough for a family of five; but even if five be taken as the average and shops and hotels ignored, the new tenements provide accommodation for 1,730 souls, while the Police and Trust chawls opened during the year provide for another 4,459. To provide this accommodation only 1,593 persons were disturbed by the demolition of old buildings. Of 264 buildings in charge of the Trust at the commencement of the year, only thirty-six—mostly insanitary and unsafe buildings on Naoroji Hill—were demolished during the year, while of the 187 acquired during the year five were demolished before its end. Thus at the close of the year the Trust held 410 such buildings—and in the Board's chawls no less than 15,491 persons were living.

As the most important addition to the Trust's programme discussed during the year is mentioned the long contemplated Colaba reclamation scheme. As the report remarks the scheme is of great importance to the City, but we do not hear that any progress has been made since Government and the Trust came to an agreement on it, for the Government of India moves slowly and the Minister who will examine into it is, by a humorous stroke of fortune, the new Member for Education. However as the local Government and the Trust are both in earnest in the matter probably means will be devised to impress upon the Viceroy, during his brief visit to Bombay, the desirability of accelerating the pace of the Simla Secretariat. There are other schemes, too, of importance, but the lack of funds is responsible for the delay in carrying them out. The garden city scheme for the northern part of the island is one of these, but it is feared that much time must elapse before even the skeleton plans can be finally settled as there are many knotty points, in connection with the sewerage, drainage and water-pipe lines to be settled with the Municipality before anything can be done. The Engineer's tentative development plans have been sent to all Government, Railway and Municipal Departments in order that requisitions for land for public purposes may be known beforehand and that opinions of all shades may be obtained on the proposed development. With this latter object, the plans were sent to the Bombay Architects' Association also. The criticisms submitted by that body and by Municipal and Government Officers are now under consideration, and it is hoped that with next year's report the sanctioned development plan will be issued for the information of the public, and will doubtless be received with interest.

The question of the Eastern and Western avenues properly finds much space in the report and its appendices. After discussion at five meetings, it is recorded, it was resolved for financial reasons to abandon the idea of having two avenues from north to south of the Island and to be content with a single avenue, eight and a half miles-long. And apropos is much correspondence on the width of which roads ought to be made. Mr. Kemball appears to have called the attention of the Chairman to the report of the Royal Commission on London traffic and Mr. Orr circulated the same as it afforded "fascinating and instructive reading to the thinker who would try to forecast the requirements of the Bombay of fifty years hence." If the constructors of our roads fifty years ago had thought of those who were to follow them, we should have very little difficulty to-day and we find on reference to our files that when the Frere road was made this journal was reproved for urging extravagant expenditure, when it merely suggested that the road should be laid down twenty feet wider than it is to-day. The Improvement Trust's Engineer remarks that the provision of a 150-foot road north of Elphinstone-road is a luxury rather than a necessity but as Mr. Orr says of other sections of the proposed road "though a breadth of eighty feet may be sufficient for some years to come I cannot believe that anything less than 120 feet will suffice fifteen years hence, when the development of the north of the island will be well advanced, the Dadar bridge will be in existence and Sewri will be a well established business centre." As a pregnant warning from the London Commission's report Mr. Orr quotes a passage which says that the magnitude of the population of London and the extent of the area over which that population is spread, made the problem of locomotion specially important for London, and if the standard of movement cannot be raised to the level attained elsewhere, London must fall behind in competition with other cities and the life and growth of the metropolis will be slowly, but not the less surely, strangled by the choking of the great arteries of traffic. The case of New York conveys even a stronger warning, as there is an island city at its wit's end to provide for its traffic and spending millions on subways with very little relief, though it is comparatively young as cities go. Whereupon the Chairman sagely adds: "In Bombay itself the best case I can cite is the stultification of the policy of leaving to the future the needs of the case of Abdul Rehman Street." There is much more in the report on the subject of roads which we trust the present Board and the members who constitute it in the near future will ever keep before them.

◆

CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY PLANS. Two Chinese cities have proclaimed their absolute independence—of either the throne or the revolutionaries, and the result may be further friction, for that is what the latter did not wish. This idea is the establishment of a Chinese reproduction of the United States. Three weeks ago, General Li., the revolutionary commander-in-Chief, in an interview following his first success, told a representative of the "Central China Post" that he intended to take his army north to meet the Imperial forces that are coming from Peking. The statement is reiterated in to-day's telegrams. The railway tracks had already been torn up in two places—one on the border of Hunan and Hupeh. The rebels are well provided with funds, according to the General. As for food supplies, he had already sent soldiers into Hunan to buy rice. When the object of the revolt was mentioned, Viceroy Tang Hua-lung became the spokesman in place of the General. He said briefly that his party aimed at giving China a government like that of the United States. The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief confirmed the assurance they had given the Consuls that the revolutionaries would hold themselves responsible for all the loans contracted up to date. Later in the interview, however, when questioned about railway loans, Mr. Tang made it clear that his party did not expect any foreign Power to advance money to the Manchus henceforth. If any of them chose to furnish further loans or instalments, they could not expect the revolutionaries to make good the amounts. They have hardly been in power long enough to consider any constructive scheme of Government, but they intend to carry out flood protection works and to help the starving refugees, and this without imposing any special tax. When it was suggested that, with the burden of the loans raised by the Manchus and the public works the revolutionaries expected to carry out, they might find themselves in financial straits. Mr. Tang declared such would not be the case, that there would be no increase of taxation. The system of taxation must be reformed, and the first step in that reform must be to stop "squeeze." With honest administration, there would be ample funds. In view of the fact that the revolutionaries had identified themselves to some extent with those in Szechwan, Mr. Tang was asked as to the attitude toward railway loans—whether they would be opposed to raising foreign loans for such works themselves. He replied that they might find other means of building railways, but, if it were necessary, they would raise foreign loans. Their methods of floating the loans, however, would be different from those of the Manchus. Whatever they did, they would act in perfect friendliness toward the foreigners. The revolutionaries are evidently full of hope.

◆

MEMBERS' SALARIES. AN amusing item of the political news of mail week was the mild snubbing, which some Unionist members have received for their exuberant pronouncement of conscientious scruples in the matter of members' salaries. Scarcely had the quarterly cheques been issued from the Treasury than several members rushed into print, it will be remembered, proclaiming their inability to touch such polluted wealth and announcing with unction the various charitable objects to which they would devote it. They were immediately satirised by Sir William Bull, who stated that his salary would be devoted to the support of a very worthy object—himself. At the same time a simple expedient was indicated by some one else, who pointed out that the mere tearing up of the cheque would cause the money to remain with the Treasury, and eventually to be used for other national purposes. This manner of refusing distasteful gains could, however, be effected with so much privacy that it did not, so far as is known, become popular. But all the time this fuss was being made by a few nonentities, nothing was heard of the intentions of the party leaders, who presumably suffered from the same conscientious scruples as their followers. These have now been ascertained by a Press representative, who inquired of official sources. Mr. Balfour, as might have been expected of him, adopted the more dignified course of accepting his cheque without remark. So also did Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The action of Mr. Bonar Law, it is a little interesting to note, was not then considered of sufficient interest to be disclosed. The attitude, which the leaders adopt, is the sensible one that "acceptance of a salary when it has been made the subject of an express vote by Parliament is in no way inconsistent with opposition to that vote, or a wish that it had not been given." The Liberal Press has naturally been tickled not a little, by this silent reflection on the few exuberants, and the *Manchester Guardian* makes the rather cutting remark that "the indirect offensiveness of refusing the payment on the ground that, though other people could not do without it, you could, must be so obvious to any man of ordinary perception that it would hardly be necessary to comment on Mr. Balfour's and his colleagues decision, were it not for the lofty protestations of public spirit and the anxious publicity with which some of those who have refused their salaries have accompanied the refusal." The Unionist Press accepts the action of Mr. Balfour as a sensible example to others, and it is suggested that no doubt a good many members may put by their salaries towards their next election expenses, or use them to improve the party organisation in their constituencies.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

YESTERDAY morning the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler C.S.I, C.I.E., I.C.S., member of the Governor General's Council and the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal, B.A.,LL.B., the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, C.S.I, C.I.E., I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison C.S.I., members of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, arrived in Bombay from Mahableshwar. Salutes of 15 guns each were fired from the saluting battery to announce their arrival.

THE Director General of Telegraphs arrived in Karachi yesterday.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. H. F. Kinns as Instructor for the Carpentry School at Bareilly.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for week ending 21st October, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 115,156 maunds with an increase of Rs. 30,686 in the earnings.

MR. K. L. Datta, Officer on special duty for enquiry into prices and wages in India, will visit the Karachi Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, and informally discuss with the members questions relating to the rise in prices.

IN view of recrudescence of plague and practical value of inoculation in the United Provinces, it is officially stated that out of 91,065 persons inoculated last year only 39 subsequently died of plague. The Lieutenant Governor trusts the travelling dispensaries may succeed in winning confidence of the people and popularising this measure.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Sunday afternoon at Beadon Square, Calcutta, to welcome Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, but Mr. Pal did not attend the meeting as he has been advised by his friends not to join any political assembly for some time. Moulvi Leakat Hossein, who presided, announced that it is intended to submit a memorial to the Viceroy asking permission to reproduce scenes of the Partition Day ceremonies before the King-Emperor during His Majesty's visit in Calcutta.

H.M.S. "ARCHER," the first of five destroyers of special type under construction for the British Admiralty at the works of Messrs. Yarrow and Company, of Glasgow, was launched on Saturday the 21st instant. The vessel is 240ft. long by 25ft. 7in. beam, propelled by twin screws driven by turbines of the Brown-Curtis type constructed by Messrs. Yarrow. Steam is supplied by three Yarrow water tube boilers fired by oil fuel and fitted with a special form of superheater designed by the firm.

ALTHOUGH not yet sixty years of age, Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe, who has taken command of the foreign forces—English, German, French and American—at Hankow, by reason of his superior rank, has spent forty-six years in the Navy. He started his life afloat at the age of thirteen and was only thirty when he took part in the battle of Tel-el-kebir. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty for some years, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron some twelve months ago. He was in command of the "Ophir" when the present King and Queen made their memorable Colonial Tour.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FEDERAL STATE BANK.

Immigrants from India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Oct. 31.

A Bill to authorise the creation of a Federal State Bank has been circulated. The general power of the bank is defined by section 7, which says that the bank shall, in addition to the other powers conferred by this Act have power to—(a) Carry on the business of banking; (b) acquire and hold land on any transfer; (c) receive deposits either for a fixed term or on current account; (d) make advances by way of loan, draft, or otherwise; (e) discount bills and drafts; (f) issue bills and drafts, and grant letters of credit; (g) deal in specie, bullion, gold dust, assayed gold, and precious metals; (h) borrow money; and (i) do anything incidental to any of its powers. Section 8 defines that the bank is not to issue notes or bills of payable to bearer on demand and intended for circulation.

The provisions of the Bill dealing with the capital of the institution are set out in sections 9 and 10. Section 9 reads:—(1) The capital of the bank shall be £1,000,000, and shall be raised by the sale and issue of bonds in pursuance of this Act; (2) the capital of the bank shall be available for all the purposes of the bank. Section 10 reads:—(1) The Treasurer may, out of the consolidated revenue which is hereby appropriated, accordingly advance to the bank for the purpose of enabling it to defray any of the expenses incidental to the establishment of the bank, the opening of offices thereof for business, and the raising of sufficient capital for carrying on the business; (2) any moneys advanced in pursuance of this section shall be repaid to the Treasurer by the bank.

Control of the bank is provided for in part 3 of the Bill, which says that the bank shall be managed by a board of directors, consisting of the Governor of the bank, a deputy-Governor, and one director. The Governor, deputy-Governor and director shall be appointed by the Governor-General and shall hold office for seven years and be eligible for re-appointment. The board shall be paid such salaries and travelling expenses as are fixed by the Governor-General, and such salaries shall not be reduced during their continuance in office. The Governor may, subject to the approval of the board, appoint such officers and servants of the bank as he thinks necessary for efficiently conducting the business of the bank. The board is given power to establish branches and agencies in any part of the Commonwealth or in any territory, and it may, with the consent of the Treasurer, establish branches in London or any other place beyond the Commonwealth, and may also act as agents in Australia of any other bank in or out of Australia.

The net profits derived from the bank are to be dealt with as follows:—(a) One half is to be placed to the credit of a fund, to be called the reserve fund; (b) the other half shall be placed to the credit of a fund to be called the redemption fund. The reserve fund is to be available for the payment of any liabilities of the bank, while the redemption fund may be used in the repayment of any money advanced to the bank by the Treasurer, or in the redemption of any bonds issued by the bank, but if the fund exceeds the amount of the bonds in circulation, the excess may be used for the purpose of the redemption of any Commonwealth debts or State debts taken over by the Commonwealth. Section 34 says that the Commonwealth shall be responsible for the payment of all moneys due by the bank, but creditors are not by this section authorised to sue the Commonwealth.

Part 5 of the Bill relates to the Savings Bank side of the institution. It empowers the board to establish savings banks for the receipt and repayment of deposits, and the transaction generally of the business of a savings bank. Deposits may be received of any sum not less than 1s., and subject to the rules of the bank. The bank may allow interest on any sum to the credit of a depositor, not being less than £1, at such rates as the board from time to time declares.

The issue of bonds by the bank is covered by part 6, which gives authority to the bank to issue from time to time bonds to such an amount as it thinks necessary, but so that the total current at one time shall not exceed £1,000,000. The bonds are to be for £10 or some multiple thereof, and are to bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the bank before the issue thereof, and shall be repayable within 50 years at the board fixes. The Commonwealth guarantees the payment of the principal and interest in respect of any bonds so issued, and the consolidated revenue fund is appropriated for the purposes of the section.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICIANS.

His Excellency the Governer-General (Lord Denman) was the guest at a dinner given in Parliament House by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. There were very few absentees among the members of both Houses.

After the toast of "The King," proposed by the President of the Senate (Mr. Turley) had been honoured, the Speaker of the House of Representatives (Mr. McDonald) proposed the health of the Governor-General, and the toast was received with loud cheers.

His Excellency, in responding, said:—A few months ago I happened to be at a dinner in London and was seated between the former Governor-General and the Prime Minister of Australia. Both advised me not to attempt a speech for a few months after my arrival in Australia. To my regret I found that I was unable to act on their advice, because I have had the pleasure of attending many functions in both Melbourne and Sydney. I can assure you that I have never received an honour I have appreciated more, than in coming here as a guest of the representatives of the people of Australia. Lord Denman then referred to his Parliamentary experiences in the House of Lords, where he was always, he said, in a hopeless minority. It was often his privilege to speak on behalf of the Government to an overwhelmingly hostile audience, but he had this evening the pleasure of addressing a friendly audience for once in a House of Parliament, and the experience was almost disconcerting. In spite of the critics and detractors of the House of Lords, it was only fair to say that it had been fully alive to the potentialities of the oversea dominions. Before his own appointment was announced, he had read comments in the Australian Press on the office of the Governor-General, and he had seen it stated in one or two Australian papers that party politicans were not wanted. If that were so, he was sorry for Australia, because at home he had been a keen party politician and he was not ashamed of it. The profession of a man politician seemed to him one of the finest that a man could adopt. The work of governing and of administering had never been more difficult than it was to-day, and the politician should take his duty just as seriously as a doctor, lawyer, or soldier. Here in Australia, politicians needed no justification, because they already had a fine record. In conclusion, he thanked all present for the honour they had done him.

IMMIGRANTS FROM INDIA.

Several questions have lately been asked in the House of Assembly in respect to the cancellation of the tentative agreement made by the Government with the Rev. J. Nelson concerning the proposed introduction into this State of time-expired soldiers from India to be employed as agricultural labourers and in other capacities. On Tuesday, the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. C. Vaughan) laid on the table a budget of correspondence on the subject, and also in regard to the suggested introduction of orphan girls as domestic helps. The only two documents the contents of which have not been previously published are those subjoined.

Report sent to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration by Mr. F. E. Place, of the Stock and Brands Department:—

October 4, 1911.—Sir,—I have the honour to offer you the following information on immigration from India, as requested in the memo. of the Commissioner of Crown Lands addressed to the Minister of Agriculture and Industries, bearing even date. I resided in India and Burmah for thirteen years, and both as Government official and private employer I have had ample and unique opportunities of observing the classes of proposed immigrants under my own employ and in the service of others. The time-expired soldiers are British; in barracks in India they have native servants to work for them, and I have not been fortunate in those I have employed. Barrack life unfits them for hard civilian employment, but they are a class of men who should do well as gardeners, coachmen, chauffeurs, bar-tenders, and so forth. I do not think the conditions of farm life in Australia would appeal to them.

"With regard to the children in the Lawrence Asylums, I would point out that the great majority are Eurasians, that is, they have native blood in them, although claiming European parentage and descent. This would, I believe, prevent their being brought into Australia. The problem of their employment is one of the most serious that exercises the Government in India, and were possible services such as telegraph provincial forest, and departmental clerical are recruited from them, as owing to the nature of the climate and the necessity of employing native servants in the homes in which they are brought up, their domestic training is totally different to what exists in Australia.

"When I have employed them I have had to employ native servants for them. Apart from their being a species of colored labor, I do not consider that they would be suitable for the conditions of labor as existing in Australia, on account of their somewhat weak physique, their inability to undertake hard work and the fact that they are brought up to expect somebody else to do the work for them. Should the Commissioner of Crown Lands require further information on those matters I shall, at all times, be pleased to inform him to the best of my ability."

REPLY FROM MR. NELSON

A letter was received from the Rev. John Nelson by the Commissioner of Crown Lands on October 17, stating that he had had an interview with Mr. Place of the Stock and Brands Department concerning the letter he had written about British soldiers in India and the boys and girls in the Lawrence Military Asylums in India. Mr. Nelson after pointing out that Mr. Place had never belonged to the British army in India in any capacity, and that he had no inside knowledge of the lives of British soldiers in barracks, writes:—

"His adverse reflections on British soldiers which in his report has led the Government in their decision not to proceed with the scheme, is a very serious matter. He has never had anything to do with the Lawrence Military Asylumn and in reality knew nothing about those two high-grade institutions." Continuing, Mr. Nelson says that the only school of which Mr. Place had any knowledge was Mount Abu, in the Bombay presidency, which has about 50 boys, most of whom were children of poor Europeans and Eurasians, but it had nothing to do with the Lawrence Homes.

"Moreover," proceeds Mr. Nelson, "it appears that he was three years in Burmah and in reality has been nearly five years away from India. Mr. Kirby and I could not find by conversation that he had any knowledge of soldiers discharged from the British army in India after serving their time with the colors. Nor does he seem to be aware of the profound change made in the soldier in India by Lord Kitchener's regulations which have virtually regenerated the British army in India. Naturally," concludes Mr. Nelson, "after serving my King-Emperor as acting chaplain of the Church of Scotland to Presbyterian soldiers for 20 years, I am grieved that injurious reflections should be cast upon them, and I also have to explain myself to the Rev. H. C. Martin, M. A., a general secretary to the Royal Army Temperance Association, who, with the approval of His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh is co-operating with me in the selection of 100 time-expired soldiers, the very best, the sons of farmers, and used to horses, to come to South Australia as farm servants."

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

The repurchase of large estates for purposes of closer settlement has, for some years now, been a settled part of the policy of successive South Australian Governments. The Surveyor-General, dealing with the matter in his last annual report, states that during the year offers of 22,919 acres were received by the department, offers comprising 421,513 acres, were referred to the department, and plans were prepared for report by the Surveyor-General and the Land Board with regard to the properties. During the year the following estates were repurchased:—Moorak, 4,604 acres; North Booborowie, 32,584 acres; Struan, 22,341 acres; Wirrabara, 1,580 acres; making a total of 62,200 acres. The purchase money amounted to £439,991. In addition to these 9,037 acres were repurchased in the hundred of Burdett for the purpose of being subdivided into blocks for grazing and cultivation in order that the settlement at Monteith and Long Flats might have an opportunity of obtaining high land on which to grow cereals and graze their stock. The cost of the area was £8,133. The total area repurchased during the year was therefore 71,237 acres at a cost of £448,124 and the aggregate repurchased for the twenty years up to the end of the year was 570,052 acres, for which £1,671,915 was paid. Apart from that land an area of 22,919 acres was repurchased for reclamation work at a cost of £60,703, making a grand total of 592,972 acres at a cost of £1,732,618. Of this 469,434 acres have been allotted to 1,596 persons, the average holding being 300 acres. "Prior to the Government repurchasing the estates," says Mr. Smith, "it is doubtful whether the population on the land exceeded 400 persons, where the stock on the whole area at the time of purchase numbered about 286,000 sheep and about 2,600 horses and cattle. On June 30, the population of the repurchased lands still held under agreement and lease from the Crown was 4,528, including children, while the stock numbered 130,000 sheep and about 14,400 horses and cattle. The area under cultivation last season for cereals, hay &c., was 74,021 acres, which returned 804,600 bushels of grain and about 17,860 tons of hay. About 1,107 acres of the estates are under cultivation for gardens and orchards. The total value of the improvements effected exceeds £470,000. The annual payment for rent, instalments, and interest amounted to £58,402, and the arrears, on June 30, amounted to only £5,184, and almost the whole of this amount was due from the Kybybolite, Binnum, and Hyman estates, as many of the settlers on those lands were holding over payment pending consideration of their applications for concessions under the Act of 1910."

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[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders are issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B., Commanding the Southern Army, from Head-quarters at Ootacamund on November 7:—

Appointments.—The following appointment is made with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).—Major U. F. Price, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major C. M. Jacob, C.I.E., D.S.O., appointed Commandant, 106th Hazara Pioneers. Dated 1st October 1911.

Artillery Inspections.—The following tour of the Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army, is published for information:—

Date	Day of Week	Station
1911.		
November 14th,	Tuesday	Dep. Ootacamund
„ 15th,	Wednesday	Arr. Bangalore (Cant.)
„ 18th,	Saturday	Dep. Bangalore (City)
„ 20th,	Monday	Arr. Poona

PUNJAB CHOS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

Measures are now being taken in the beds of the Dada and Maili Chos in Hoshiarpur District to regulate the flow of water and to reclaim and protect lands ruined by the action of hill torrents. In the case of the Dada Cho notice to carry out certain works, such as planting trees and erecting grass, building of bounds, has been issued to landowners under the Punjab Chos Act, failing which, the Government can take up the land and carry out necessary works. In connection with the Maili Cho an expenditure of ten thousand has been sanctioned during the present year.

The Anchor Line Steamship Company has commenced the installation of wireless telegraphy on its boats. The 'Elysia' the last addition to the Indian fleet has just been fitted with the Marconi system and messages can be dispatched to or from this steamer about 24 hours before she arrives in port. The steamer "Circassia" will be also shortly fitted with wireless installations.

HE CHINESE REBELLION.

NDEPENDENCE DECLARED IN TWO CITIES.

uan-Shih-Kai's Letter to the Rebel Leader.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

PEKING, Nov. 13.

A Defence Society, consisting of troops and vilians, has been established in Mukden. It mounts practically to a declaration of independence. A similar situation exists at Newcang.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13.

Yuan-Shih-Kai has written to General Liuan-Heng, the Rebel leader, offering him rms and urging his acceptance of the constition, in order to give the Monarchy an opportunity of proving the sincerity of their promises.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from king, states that Yuan's letter ended amhously and that Li-Yuan-Heng, on reading laughed, and said that he would give an wer when the rebels entered Peking.

PEKING, Nov. 13.

Although refusing the Premiership, Yuanh-Kai has started for Peking, to discuss the ation.

An audience has been arranged with the gent.

eneral Chang is also expected to arrive e.

PEKING, Nov. 13.

Yuan-Shi-Kai arrived here this afternoon. looked hale and hearty. Vast silent crowds d the route to his residence. He was mpanied by 2,000 troops.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13.

Chifu has peacefully submitted to rebels.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Russia Issues Peremptory Note.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.

A Russian semi-official version is published ere of the incident, in connection with the pposition by Russian Consular officers to the izure of Shua-es-Sultaneh's property, and the forcement by Mr. Shuster of the seizure.

The statement explains that the Russian ervention was due to the interest of Russia the confiscated property, and concludes that ersia, having refused to apologise, the Russian inister has been instructed to present a Note newing the Russian demands.

The statement adds that in the event of on-compliance, Russia will take steps to proect Russian interests.

The note was delivered on the 11th inst.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Russia has sent an ultimatum to Persia reatening rupture of relations and other erious measures unless she receives an pology for the alleged insult to the Russian Consul-General on the occasion of the confiscation of the property of Prince Shua-es-Sultaneh by order of the Mejliss. The Persian Government vehemently protested gainst the intervention of Russians on the ccasion of the confiscation, and refuses to pologise.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran, states hat the ultimatum requires immediate satisaction, meaning thereby forty-eight hours. The Regent and the whole Cabinet have esigned, and no Minister is likely to go to he Legation and apologise.

The *Times* adds that the Russian action has caused unbounded surprise. The Russian Minister disavowed the proceedings of the Consul-General, but the Consul-General appealed to St. Petersburg, and appears to have carried the day, entirely against local British and Russian feeling. The mother of Shua-es Sultaneh, at the time, telegraphed to Empress Marie alleging, though mistakenly, that the harem had been violated, hence the Minister practically disavowed the Consul-General's action.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Criticism of Government Amendments.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

While it does not object to the proposed separate Insurance Office for Ireland in Dublin the *Daily Chronicle* strongly criticizes Mr. Lloyd George's amendments to the Bill, establishing a separate fund for Scotland, and a parate Commission in Edinburgh empowered modify the scheme of benefits and conns to meet Scottish conditions.

oints out the complications, n the constant passage of rder, involving a change

of Parliament have the Insurance Bill, t for Wales.

F-BOXING HES.

to be Fought at mingham.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The promoter and principals in the Moranriscoll fight have fixed on Birmingham as the *venue*. The fight has been arranged to take place on December 16th.

All three have been summoned to appear at the Birmingham Police Court to-day on a charge of planning a breach of the peace. The summons will be fought as a test case.

Lord Lonsdale has guaranteed the costs of the defence.

Numerous boxing experts will be called to give evidence.

[Driscoll and Moran, who are feather-weights have signed articles to fight for a purse of £2,600.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt" left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant.

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

More Fierce Attacks by the Turks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Refugees arrived at Malta, declare that Friday's fighting at Tripoli was as fierce as on the 23rd ult.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.

The Powers reply to Porte's protest against the execution of Arabs in Tripoli, on the ground that it is in contravention of the Hague Convention of 1907, states that while the Powers are unable to take other action, they will call the attention of the Italian Government to the charges, which have been made.

NEW UNIONIST LEADER.

Congratulations of Party Press.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Unionist Papers, congratulating Mr. Bonar Law, at the same time eulogise the self-denial of Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, which they say will raise them both higher in the public esteem. They consider that Mr. Bonar Law's Canadian origin is a happy augury, and hope, that he will be Britain's Borden.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Bonar Law was unanimously elected leader of the Opposition at the meeting of the Unionist party to-day.

SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Statement that He will Abdicate.

The *Daily Mail* to-day says that the Sultan of Zanzibar has come to London to arrange for his abdication. When the abdication has become an accomplished fact, the Sultan will probably reside in Egypt.

[The present Sultan of Zanzibar Syed Ali bin Hamad bin Mahomed received his education at Harrow and in 1902, accompanied by Brigadier-General A. E. Raikes, he represented his father at the Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. On his way back to his native land he heard of his father's death, and that he was to be his successor, although he was not the anticipated one. In 1903, the year after his succession he performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. Syed Ali has a great fondness for Europe and all things modern, and boasts that he has visited almost every capital in Europe. The British Government allows His Highness a salary of £12,000 a year, and beside this it pays for the upkeep of his stables, palace, electric light; a large civil list is also paid to various relations of His Highness and former Sultans.]

CRICKET.

M. C. C. vs. South Australia.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

There was a small attendance at the resumption of the match between M. C. C. and South Australia. The weather was glorious, and the pitch was not worn.

South Australia completed their innings for 141, Clem Hill making 51. Foster took four wickets for 58, and Barnes three wickets for 38. South Australia followed on, and made 204 for eight wickets, when stumps were drawn. Crawford made 63. He played a vigorous game, hitting twelve fours. Mayne made 82, unfinished. He put up a splendid defence.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The death is announced of Mr. Holt Hallett.

[Mr. Holt Hallett, M. Inst. C. E., F. R. G. S., the well-known railway engineer, was the son of Mr. T. Perham Hallett LL. D. of Lincoln's Inn. He was educated at Charterhouse and Kensington School. He obtained his training as a railway engineer under Mr. Baker, chief engineer of the London and North Western Railway. During the years 1860-8, he was engaged on the construction of railways in Lancashire and Cheshire, and in the latter year entered the Indian Public Works Department. He had control of large divisions in Burma and eventually retired from Government service in 1880. He then proposed the connection of the Indian and Burmese railway systems and indicated the route, which has since been adopted. In 1882 he went Home, and there with the assistance of Mr. Colquhoun, he did much to impress upon leading commercial interests the importance of developing new markets in the Far East. At the same time he proposed the connection of Burma with Siam and China by railway. Returning to the East in the following year he explored the country between Moulmein and Kiang Hsen, on the Mekong in search of the best route. In the course of his work he discovered the sources of the Menam river and made an exploration survey for a branch railway to Bangkok. He was consulted by the King of Siam in regard to railway development in his country. He visited China during the Franco-Chinese War to investigate the condition of affairs there and was again in Siam, Burma and India in 1885. At the request of the Foreign Office and the War Office he then sent in a report with maps, dealing with the political aspect of affairs in Indo-China, and a little later advised the annexation of Upper Burma. In the following year 1886-7 he received the silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts for his services. During the years 1890-2 he organised and was must concerned with a movement for the improvement of the factory legislation of India. He was the author of a number of works on economic conditions and railway development in India and the East.

UNRULY MOPLAS IN CANNANORE.

Collector to Make Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Mr. C. A. Innes, I. C. S., the Collector, who has gone to Cannanore on tour, will, it is understood, enquire into the report that a monster crowd of Moplahs assembled recently in front of a mosque with the supposed intention of preventing the local Volunteers from passing the mosque in the course of their usual route march. There has been a great excitement over this affair, but it is understood that the authorities are not disposed to attach any unnecessary or undue significance to it.

The Ceylon Government for the last two months have been conducting an important experiment with a view to malarial prevention in the rular districts. The Governor announced to the Legislative Council that it had been discovered that mosquito larvæ thrive in open paddy fields where the sun beats fiercely all day. This, being contrary to the general idea, throws a different complexion on the problem necessitating the reclamation of large areas under paddy in the proximity of villages and towns. In view of the magnitude of the problem the Ceylon Government are pausing to consider the matter.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

Red Sea Lights to be Re-Lighted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 12.

During the passage of Their Majesties through the Red Sea, the Turkish Government is ordering the special re-lighting of the lights which have been extinguished owing to the war.

THE DURBAR PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, Nov. 13.

The Delhi Durbar programme of events as published the other day is still provisional and is entirely subject to His Majesty's approval. It is, therefore, still liable to alteration.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 13.

His Highness the Nizam returned from Gulbarga on Saturday evening by special train. The usual salute was fired the following morning.

Active preparations are now going on in Hyderabad for His Highness's departure for Delhi. Several special trains will be run and His Highness is expected to leave for Delhi on an early date.

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

A public meeting was held this afternoon at the Town Hall, under the Presidentship of Mr. Humphreys, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, to consider the steps to be taken for celebrating the Coronation Durbar occasion at Lahore. It was decided that rupees twelve thousand be collected by subscription besides the rupees three thousand sanctioned by the Municipality for the occasion and that the amount be spent on illuminations, fireworks, sports, entertainment to school children, and the feeding of the poor. Rupees two thousand have been allotted for distribution of blankets to the poor. Rupees nine thousand and one hundred were promised on the spot and sub-committees were formed to carry out the various forms of entertainments.

The Royal Procession will leave the Apollo Bunder at about 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time). It may be expected to pass the sites where the children are approximately as follows. (All times in this notice being Standard Times).

Crescent Site	4-40
Bhatia Bagh	4-50
Cruikshank Road...	4-55—5
Sandhurst Road	5-15—5-20.
Church-Gate Street Meyo Road...	5-35—5-40.
Crescent Site (return)	5-45

In order that the children should be in their seats before the roads are closed they should reach their allotted stand by 2-20 S. T. The Commissioner of Police will give facilities for the children to pass through the streets but it cannot be guaranteed that children arriving later than that hour will be able to reach their seats.

3. A card will be issued to the Head of each school, giving him or her the number of the stand, the number of children of his school for whom provision has been made, latest time of arrival at given points, and the route by which the children should go to it. Heads of schools must conform as far as possible to this route.

4. The Heads of Schools must assemble their schools at the school houses, and bring the children to the appointed place,

5. Heads of school must see that the children relieve nature before leaving the schools, Retiring places will be provided near the stands, but children will only be allowed to leave their places on the stand for this purpose with the permission of those in control of the stand. As many umbrellas as possible should be brought, and those children who require to use drinking vessels should bring there.

6. A head master will be appointed as Chief Officer in charge of each section of stands. His orders must be obeyed by the masters and Mistresses in that section, and it is only on this understanding that the children may be brought to the stands. The Chief Officer will appoint Deputies to assist him in his work.

7. On arrival at the section in which the stand allotted to his or to her school is situated the master or mistress will hand to the Chief Officer a card showing the exact number of children brought.

8. No Master or Mistress will allow his or her children to have the stands after the Royal Procession has passed until the Chief Officer of the section has given permission. This he will do after consultation with the nearest Police Officer or authority, and he will prescribe the order in which the schools will depart.

9. It is of the greatest importance that children should be safely reconducted back to their schools, from which they can make their own way, or where they can be taken into their parents' charge. Masters and Mistresses should therefore take their children back to their schools and only allow children to go home direct by special permission, when the child can be expected to go without danger.

10. Masters and Mistresses are requested to give immediate information to the General Secretary of any considerable dimunition in the numbers of children likely to be brought by them, so that the pressure of numbers in other stands may be relieved. Similarly the head of any school which for any reason is not, after being included in the list, going to be brought to view the procession, should give immediate information, in order that others may be accommodated. Schools absent from the procession without such intimation cannot be admitted to the fete on the 4th. as it is essential that the numbers should be accurately known before hand.

Owners and occupiers of buildings between the Apollo Bunder and the Victoria Terminus who intend to decorate their buildings on the occasion of the Royal Visit are reminded that Their Imperial Magesties will traverse this route on their departure from India on the 10th January 1912. Arrangements should therefore be made where possible for the decorations to remain until or to be re-erected on the latter date.

The Jamat of the Juma Masjid have kindly arranged for the advertisements on the wall of the Mahomedan cemetery on Queens Road to be obliterated during the Royal Visit In some cases in which the Jamat have not been able to obtain the consent of the advertisers to the removal of the advertisements, the Jamat will arrange for them to be covered with cloth.

The Municipal Commissioner will be glad to allow the erection of stands in front of premises, on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties, on the following conditions.

1. Written permission must be sought for and obtained from the Commissioner in each case.

2. A clear space of at least 6 feet must be left between the feet of the stand and the edge of the kerb.

3. A similar clear space of at least 6 feet must be left between the back of the stand and the front of the premises.

4. The stands must be erected only in front of the premises of the applicant. The person erecting the stands must be responsible for not obstructing his neighbour's light and air.

5. The erection of a stand must not be allowed to interfere with persons passing or standing in front of it.

6. The stands must be removed as soon as possible after 4th December.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 4th DECEMBER.

The fete will take place within the Old Bombay Exhibition. Heads of Schools are reminded that perfect discipline and order must be maintained, as that there may be no over crowding or confusion in the limited time and space avalable. Orders therefore issued for the marshalling of children both outside and inside the Exhibition must be implicitly obeyed.

2. The Schools will be divided into two portions as far as possible by the geographical position of the school, who will be arranged to the East and West portions of the arena. The Schools alloted to the western portion will assemble near the Fitzgerald Lamp Dhobi Talao. Those for the eastern portion will assemble near the Masonic Hall in Ravelin Street.

3. The children selected for the singing and for the Gurbi will assemble in the space east of the Queens Statue, near the improvement Trust Office. They will be marched in from there to their proper places.

4. Each Head of a School will receive a ticket showing him the place of assembly, the colour under which he or she is to range the children, and the number of children and teachers that may be admitted which will be the number originally notified. The teachers of the school will be provided with rosettes of the colour under which they are to be ranged.

5. The children must be assembled at their schools, and brought to the place of assembly where they must arrive by at the latest 7 a.m. (S. T.) This early hour is fixed because it will take over two hours to pass 28,000 children into a confined space, and every school must be in its proper place by 9-15 (S.T.) Schools which arrive late will therefore run the danger of exclusion. Children for the singing and Gurbi need not assemble till 8 a. m.

6. Children must relieve nature as much as possible before leaving their schools, and other places will be provided near the place of meeting.

7. On arrival at the place of assembly, the Master or Mistress will hand to the officer in charge a statement showing the number of children brought. The school will then be marched off to the entrance to the arena. The numbers will be carefully counted, and any children or teachers in excess of the notified number will be excluded. Children so excluded will be taken to a place were they will be looked after until arrangements for taking them home are made. The Committee relies on the honour of Heads of Schools not to bring numbers in excess of those notified, nor to bring children over 15 or under 8 years of age.

8. The children will be drawn up facting Their Imperial Majesties Their places, within the east and west divisions of the arena, will be divided by lot, but the schools will for convenience of arrangement be divided into groups, before the lots are drawn.

9. The children selected for the singing and the Gurbi will be drawn up immediately in front of the Royal Dais.

10. Their Imperial Majesties will and at the Apollo Bunder at 9-30 a.m., and will arrive at the Fete shortly after by 9-45 a.m. On Their arrival, the whole assemblage will stand up. The choirs of children will sign in their appointed order and the Gurbi will be performed. Their Imperial Majesties will then drive through the ranks of the children into the Exhibition.

11. The children will continue in their places, and a selection of Band and Pipe Music will be played. There will then be a display of Daylight Fireworks.

12. The children will then pass in an orderly manner into the Old Bombay Exhibition, receiving as they go a souvenir cup, some sweets, and some lemonade. Hindu children preferring water to lemonade will be separately arranegd for inside the Exhibition. If any masters and mistresses prefer not to take their children into the Exhibition, they will remain in the arena, and the souvenirs will be distributed to them there.

13. The children will then be allowed to go round the Exhibition and to use its amusements. Teachers must be reponsible for the good behaviour of their children. Each Head should previously have allotted a given number of children to each teacher.

14. The Head of each school should fix a time and place at which to regather the children of his or her school. All children should be taken away before 2 p. m.

15. Places will be appointed where children who have lost their schools will be taken to, and teachers any of whose children are missing, should seek for them there.

We are asked to publish the following:—

The Divine Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral on December 3rd, which Their Imperial Majesties will attend, will not be a "Stateservice", and therefore no official invitations to be present will be issued Admission will be by ticket, and those who desire to attend must apply to the Senior Presidency Chaplain, St. Thomas' Cathedral, not later than the inst. applications which cannot be met will not be replied to.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Supplies and Mules from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

A "Mule Special" train from Lucknow arrived in Calcutta this afternoon bringing 440 mules of the 26th Mule Corps, for the Abor Expedition. Three hundred mules have already been sent to the Abor country and the contingent which arrived to-day forms the remainder of the Corps. They will be sent up to Kobo in three batches by the River Steam Navigation Company's daily steamers. The party is under the command of Captain Edward Collins. The first batch will leave tomorrow morning, the second on Wednesday and the third on Thursday. Seventy men with each batch in addition to a European Warrant Officer altogether about 5,000 maunds of baggage, rations, stores, etc.. are being sent up with the Mule Corps. In addition to this a weekly convoy boat takes up 2,000 maunds of stores every Friday. It is rumoured in military circles in Calcutta that another company of Sappers and Miners may shortly be sent to strengthen the Abor Expedition force.

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Force telegraphed on November 11th. as follows:—

The weather was dull and threatening. Clouds prevented heliographic communication with the Ledum Column.

Telegraphing on November 12 the General Officer Commanding says that he spent the day road-making. Some telegraph coolies left Sirpo Camp on the morning of November 12th without escort, contrary to positive orders. They were attacked by the Abors who killed one and dangerously wounded another with arrows. The name of the village of which name was said to be Kharan turns out to be Dorsing Kharan being south-west of Dorsing. Two detachments were sent out from the Ledum Column to co-operate against Kharan. The reconnoitre towards Kaking Kharan was surrounded by 50 rifles of the 2nd Gurkhas. At daybreak on November 9th the village which consists of 20 houses was found to be deserted. One Abor was killed and several wounded. The other detachment consisting of the Military Police lost, one follower being killed by the enemy by a gunshot wound while the detachment was moving through the jungle. The Military Police have been ordered to camp at Dorsing to reconnoitre towards Kaking and to return to Mishing as signalling communication is impossible.

The health of the troops remains very good. It rained last night.

FIRE ON A JUTE STEAMER.

Damage Four Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

On Saturday evening a fire was discovered in jute on board "Bunerwall" as soon as it left Juggernathgunj for Goalundo. Seeing the fire rapidly spreading the serang of the steamer moored back to the Steamer Ghaut when the passengers escaped to the shore. The hoses of "Bunerwalli" and of two other large steamers poured water to put out the fire but it did not come under control till the steamer was burnt to the water edge. The crew deck, engine-room and the cash were saved. The loss is estimated at four lakhs of rupees.

The German engineers and workmen engaged in tracing and constructing roads in Albania are protesting to the Government against the ill-treatment which they declare they are receiving from the Albanians, who apparently regard the construction of new roads as an indication of further Government interference with their liberties. A number of the men have refused to continue the work, and have left the country.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

NATIONAL RESERVE.

London, Oct. 27.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that, with a view to furthering the National Reserve movement in London, a meeting was held on Monday last, at the War Office, to which the Lord Mayor and the Mayors of the London boroughs were invited by the Secretary of State of War. Lord Haldane was supported by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, the Colonel of the National Reserve, Field-Marshal Sir E. Wood, Lieut.-General Sir J. S. Ewart, the Adjutant-General, and Major-General J. S. Cowans, the Director-General of the Territorial Force. Lord Haldane explained that the object of the National Reserve was not to form a third line force behind the Regular Army and the Territorial Force. This would only throw the organisation into confusion. But the new Reserve was rather a reservoir of patriotic veterans, all anxious to do something for their country. Owing to the numerous categories, it was hoped to include in the Reserve it was impossible to organise the whole "personnel" upon a homogeneous military basis. Men who were prepared to undertake a definite liability for service were offered the opportunity of coming in as additions to the Territorial Force Reserve and the Special Reserve. They would then obtain arms, ammunition, and opportunities for training. Behind these were men fit for active service, but unable to undertake any definite liability in time of peace; older men capable of rendering efficient service in the defence of positions and less onerous duties, such as the training of recruits, and lastly veterans who would be a powerful influence for good, and would be given honoured positions on public occasions and ceremonies. The establishment of a register would enable all this material to be classified so that the number and names of men available for secondary campaign purposes would be known.

SYMPATHY OF THE MAYORS.

The county associations in London were anxious to co-operate with the mayors of London boroughs. Lord Haldane felt that it was of vital importance to the success of the scheme in London to enlist the sympathy of the mayors, who represented the local feeling in a way that the county association could not do. The borough in London represented a certain "esprit de corps." He, therefore, hoped it would be possible to start a borough organization and to form borough companies, or even battalions, not as organised military units, but to bring together and classify the National Reserve. For this purpose it was desirable to appreciate the needs and difficulties of the boroughs in the matter.

Speeches were made by the Mayors of Hackney, Westminster, Woolwich, Chelsea, Paddington, and Islington, in which the needs and requirements of the scheme in their respective boroughs were represented. The points on which most emphasis was laid were the expenses of organisation and registration, the need for headquarters and clubs, the issue of rifles and ammunition and the question of uniform.

Lord Haldane explained that the War Office were on the point of issuing new regulations, in which provision was made to meet most of the difficulties suggested. An annual grant of 1s. for each man registered would be made to county associations to meet the cost of registration. The county associations had the control of the headquarters of units of the Territorial Force, and it was hoped that they would be able to arrange for the use of these buildings by the National Reserve. Where rifle clubs were formed in connection with the scheme, rifles up to a maximum of 10 per cent. of the numbers registered would be issued free of cost to the associations, and ammunition would be provided at cost price. In the initial stage the work of registration was inevitably heavy, but when the register was once made and classified this should automatically decrease.

Lord Roberts briefly expressed his hope for the success of the scheme and his belief that the new regulations would materially assist in meeting the suggestions made.

In conclusion, the Secretary of State stated that the meeting had shown that, in spite of difficulties, another forward stage had been reached in the orgonisation of the force which augured well for the success of the National Reserve.

THE TERRITORIALS.

It is the misfortune of the Territorial Force to be managed, or mismanaged, by men who are completely out of sympathy with it—this through no fault of their own, but that does not improve matters to any great extent. The Regular Army is sure of being in the hands of those who have passed, at any rate, a little time in regimental employment, though even here we are treated to complaints of "babus," and other contemptuous terms as applied to highly placed officers whose chief experience has been away from their regiments at the desk and on the staff. If men who have always passed at least half a dozen years in their regiments can thus lose touch with them after a few years' absence, one can imagine what hopeless lack of sympathy must exist between the Regular officers on the staffs of divisions, brigades, county associations, etc., and those whom they are set to administer.

Another adverse influence is the unfavourable criticism which greets us daily in the Press. I do not know who is responsible for this, but can assert with confidence that the authors, whoever they be, are completely ignorant of their subject. But, again, that does not improve matters. As a result of these two maleficent influences, want of sympathy in administrators and in critics, the unfortunate Territorial army has arrived at a pass when "dwindling force" is by no means an exaggerated heading in regard to it. People are alarmed and many have lost their heads. We find the City of London Territorial Association in something very like a panic, because 71 per cent, of its men will have completed their engagements in 1913, and recommending £1 bonuses and other attractive but expensive remedies, which it is as well to note that many of the commanding officers present by no means approved.

NEED OF SYMPATHY.

The first thing to remark is that because 71 per cent. of the men are able to go in 1913, it by no means follows that 71 per cent. will do so. This is 1911, not 1913, and there is over a year between us and that date, in which a great deal can be done with a little sympathy and imagination to make the force really popular. A cash bonus of some description is not at all a bad idea, but I am not sure that the money would not be better spent in increasing the popularity of the force in other ways: in giving impecunious units commodious drill halls, efficient bands (an important matter, for no man likes to march behind a band he is ashamed of), and so forth. Now for all this imagination is wanted, and if there had been enough of that commodity at the War Office to fill a tea cup, the force would have been provided with employment bureaus, with clubs, and reasonable headquarters and other attractive items long ago. But the requisite imagination is lacking at present, and even if it were there I doubt whether any of the Regular soldiers who run the Territorial Force have sufficient knowledge of the conditions to use it. There is something ludicrous as well as lamentable in the naive ignorance of most Regular Officers in all that concerns the auxiliary forces. This is shown by the fact that often after a few months' practical acquaintance with us as adjutants they will swing round to the opposite extreme and over-estimate our capacities as grossly as they formerly under-estimated them.

But even more is sympathy required in the Press and from the public.

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

The survivors of the Light Brigade were entertained at a banquet, at the Holborn Restaurant, on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the famous charge. The chair was taken by the Marquess of Ailesbury, D. S. O., the nephew of Lord Cardigan, the commander of the Light Brigade, and the arrangements for the banquet were made by Mr. Roberts, the organiser of the Balaklava Fund.

Of the 673 men who rode in the charge only 22 remain alive, and of these only eleven were able, for reasons of health, to attend the banquet. They were: Sergeant James Mustard, the sole non-commissioned survivor of the 17th Lancers; W. H. Pennington, J. Parkinson, M. Holland, and W. H. Spring (11th Hussars), W. Baird, (8th Hussars), H. Herbert, J. Olley, H. Wilsden, (4th Light Dragoons; A. H. Campbell, and E. Hindley, (13th Light Dragoons).

The veterans sat at the centre table in the room, facing the chairman; but it was not only by their medals that one recognised them. Every man bore the stamp of the soldier of long service, the thoroughly made man. Old as they all were, feeble as were many of them, they sat in their chairs as they sat their horses 57 years ago, upright, easy, alert; the head well poised, the back flat, the whole attitude one of perfect self-confidence and self-control. The old Army that Cardwell abolished might have been a very inefficient military machine, but it produced magnificent men and wonderful soldiers. It was a privilege to meet these veterans, to listen to their greeting of one another, and their talk of old times.

STORY OF A CAMP FOLLOWER.

Between the courses they told me anecdotes of life in the Crimea, stories of dare-devilry in the field, incredible tales of the wooden conventionality of the soldiering of the period, and of the ludicrous ineffectiveness of Army organisation; droll yarns about the frolics of the irrepressible spirits in the ranks. They are all worth retelling, but they would fill a page. The story of Morris, the camp follower, must suffice. Morris was a Maltese, who later was shot as a syy, but who at one time kept a sort of field canteen where he sold very inferior goods to the soldiers at extremely high prices. He was reputed rich, and it was believed that he kept his wealth in a bag in his tent, where he slept with a pistol under his pillow. A careful reconnaissance by a patrol of Lighthorsemen, made through a slit in the tent canvas, revealed the exact position of the bag and proved its weight. At nightfall an attempt was made to carry off the booty; it was successful, but the contents of the bag turned out to be farthings—nothing but farthings, a coin which had no currency in the Crimea.

There was yet another story of Morris. The bluejackets of Peele's battery got their letters from the warships in Balaklava Harbour, a fatigue party every now and then making on foot the journey of fourteen miles, over shocking roads, to fetch them. In conversation with the Lighthorsemen, the sailors had often said how much they would give to get a pack animal for this work. Now Morris had a horse, a useful rather than a handsome animal, which he used for bringing up his stores. It was just the beast to carry the sailors' letters. So thought the Lighthorsemen; and one night his hobbles were cut, and he disappeared. The same night the sailormen purchased a likely screw for £4—all the money they could raise. The acquisition was stabled in a deserted building, and the sailors went back to their lines. Meanwhile Morris had discovered his loss, and there was a terrible to-do. A reward of one pound sterling was offered to the finder of the animal, and before morning it was claimed strangely enough, by some Lighthorsemen who had found the beast, they said, in their lines. That five pounds was a godsend in the brigade, for pay at that time was very much in arrear. And then from comedy we passed tragedy; to the havoc of the Death Ride, to the agony of the retirement, to scenes in the hospital at Skutari.

The banquet over, and the loyal toasts drunk, Pennington, of the 11th, proposed the patrons of the Balaklava Fund; Herbert, of the 4th Light Dragoons, proposed "the Earl of Cardigan and all our Officers"; Hindley, of the 12th Light Dragoons, proposed "Our Comrades of the Heavy Brigade, and all those who took part in the Crimean War"; and, finally, Sergeant Mustard, of the 17th Lancers, proposed the toast that we drank in silence, "The Memory of the Dead."

HIRED TRANSPORT "REWA."

To Visit India with Their Majesties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The hired transport "Rewa" left Southampton on the 10th November and is due at Karachi on 1st December with the following troops on board:—Drafts for the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers; 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles; 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment 1st Battalion, Yorksand Lancs; 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment; 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment; 1st Battalion Sussex Regiment Manchester Regiment; 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers; 2nd Battalion Welsh Fusiliers; 1st Battalion West Ridings West Kent Regiment; 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; 2nd Battalion, Irish Fusiliers; 4th Battalion the King Royal Rifles; 2nd Battalion, North Stafford and the Royal Horse Artillery.

MEERUT RIFLE MEETING.

Improved Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

The B. W. R. A. Rifle Meeting will be held at Meerut from 17th to 27th January. The feature of this meeting will be the introduction of a new class viz. the "Bisley Class" who will fire and conform generally to the rules in force at Bisley. This class has been opened with the object of meeting the wishes of a number of competitors desirous of competing under similar conditions to those obtaining at Bisley. Its object aims also at bringing together a class of competitors who are likely to be desirous of competing at Bisley. The rules for other classes have been revised in accordance with the decisions of the B. P. R. A. council meetings held at Meerut last November which had in view the assimilation of the programme of matches to Military conditions as far as local conditions would permit. Another important feature of the programme is the introduction of machine gun competition. Prize lists have been increased approximately by 18 per cent. An increase by 60 per cent. and 36 per per cent. for British and Indian competitors has also been made in the prize list of matches 14, 15, 16 and 17. The Council of the Association hope that these liberal prize lists will attract as great a number of if not larger entries than last year. Preparations have been made to admit of the squadding of a large number of competitors than was possible in previous years.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held on the 15th instant besides the number of interpellations the report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Courts Act Amendment will be taken into consideration and Mr. Fenton will move for the passing of the Bill. The report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Colony Bill and the Punjab Tenancy Act Amendment Bill will also be presented.

INFLUX OF KABULIS INTO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The present influx of Kabulies and Peshawaris is almost without a precedent; on Saturday 265 men arrived; on Sunday a record number of 301 were registered while 79 fresh arrivals this morning.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

There was nothing doing in the jute market to-day while in the gunny market heavy goods still remained in strong demand, but sellers were not inclined to go on at the last prices. In the money market bills were not plentiful and such enquiry as exists for remittance is rates unworkable. The share market was dull, tea shares being weaker and only very small business was done.

Dr. F. A. Cook, of North Pole notoriety, arrived in Copenhagen, in mail week for the purpose of lecturing. He was jeered at and hooted by the crowd.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 8.

Last week Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari, Home Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government, presided at the sports of the Chudderghaut All Saints High School, which are held annually on All Saints day. This time the programme included a variety of athletic events and was deservedly applauded. Special accommodation was set apart for those who had been invited, but the boundaries of the Oval showed an immense crowd of spectators watching every item on the programme with keen interest. Before giving away the prizes to the successful competitors, Mr. Hydari addressed the children. He besought them always to keep in mind that however excellent the development of physical powers may be in itself, such a development would be almost of poor benefit without the same display of enthusiasm in the development of the higher powers of intellect and brain. It would be just as well to remember, he concluded, that unity of purpose and a true esprit de corps in sport, in business, and in fact in every social transaction, were essential factors to make for success in any sphere of life. His Lordship, Dr. Vismara, the Bishop, who had come all the way from Secunderabad, was present.

Yesterday afternoon, H. H. the Nizam with a large following left by a Special Train for Gulburga. After witnessing the "Oorus" which is now taking place, he will return to Hyderabad and a few days later His Highness will proceed to Delhi to be present at the Coronation Durbar.

Colonel Pinhey has been confirmed as British Resident at the court of H. H. the Nizam and Mr. S. M. Fraser, who was expected to come here as the Permanent Resident, has been posted as such to Kashmir. Colonel Pinhey has made himself very popular during his stay here and the confirmation of his acting office has given general satisfaction.

The sad news received last Saturday, announcing the death at Milan of the only sister of Bishop Vismara, has evoked unbounded sympathy for his Lordship. The deceased lady was personally unknown to the laity of the Hyderabad Diocese, but the periodical aid she gave pecuniarly to the local Mission will ever remain fresh and remembered with feelings of gratitude. For it is an open secret that the parochial exchequere here are not of the wealthiest and but for foreign help the work of evangelization and philanthropy might encounter diminution.

On the invitation of Capt. R. A. Zule, Superintendent of the Residency Bazaars, a large number of people met last Friday at the Court House to discuss steps to be taken to perpetuate the first visit of their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress to India on the occasion of their Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Capt. Zule had most of the speaking during the course of which he remarked that shool fetes and feeding of the poor and orphans were commendable. Iluminatians, too, were not to be discouraged. Nevertheless he was advised to put it to the meeting that a permanent institution of some kind would the more worthily commemorate an altogether unique event in the annals of British India. Acting on the suggestion of two wealthy bankers living outside the Residency Bazaars who have generously come forward to donate magnificent sums of money towards the creation of a healthy fund, he would propose the construction of a Public Garden; but he would not insist on the adoption of the proposition till he was assured of its unanimous acceptance. For the time being the proposal did not seem to suit all and accordingly collections were not asked. A meeting will again be called when the mater is likely to come to a point. In this connection, most people think—an opinion with which the writer humbly associates himself—that the idea of a Public Garden should be ruled out of consideration. To perpetuate the Golden Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria, a large collection of money was made and it was decided to have a Jubilee Garden. For this purpose a large tract of waste land in Bogulkunta was reclaimed and after much talk and little activity the matter had nearly been forgotten, when suddenly sprung up a Dharmasala (Poor House) to which Mr. S. M. Mitra added a cattle trough. Therefore if a charitable and praiseworthy institution is the real objective, instead of looking in any other direction, the establishment of a Leper Home would receive the ungrudging support and approbation of the public who are only too convinced of the increase of the leper population.

Two months ago sporadic cases of plague were reported in the village of Nampilly and its environment and owing to precautionary measures being adopted in the way of enforced segregation, the people became militant against the authorities and even had the temerity to crowd themselves into a huge unlawful assembly before the gates of King-Kote where the Nizam was residing at the time. To appease their perturbed and angry feeling and being imposed upon to believe that the existence of plague was greatly exaggerated, His Highness commanded that segregation should be optional. Accordingly a large number of inmates were liberated from further detention in plague camps. These left their dwellings and scattered themselves wherever they found house accommodation available while many betook themselves to distant villages. The injudicious measure doing away with peremptory segregation and inoculation has allowed the enemy to enter the City, and to attack its most congested localities. From hearing of single cases from here and there, we are during the past week or 10 days, being daily told of whole families and streets being decimated. Mir Alum Mundi, Yacootpoora, Sultanshire, and Darulsafa have been devasted, and those that had escaped have fled wherever they could. The disease is spreading in Ghazi Mundi, Hoosari Alum and other parts of the City where the mortality is reported to be heavy. The nobles have removed to their country seats and a state of panic prevailed Marwaris and others are making for their homes in upper India and elsewhere.

THE SPECIES OF THE FEMALE.

[Suggested by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's delicate tribute to "The Female of the Species" published on October 20, 1911.]

When the soul of Man awakened, when the Woman that God gave,
Stood revealed his wife and sweetheart, not his chattel or his slave,
Then he formed his own conception of what Woman ought to be,
And he made a Plaster Image, and he told her it was She.
For the Woman as God made her wasn't good enough for Man;
He invented large improvements upon Nature's cruder plan;
And he made that image nice and white, and put it on the shelf,
Where he kept assorted virtues that he did not want himself.
Man might govern, fight, and reason, to his perfect satisfaction;
Woman's work it was to cheer him when his mind was out of action;
Woman good, and kind, and clinging, timid, soft, anæmic, pale,
For the female of the species was an adjunct to the male.
But the Woman as Man made her scarcely suits our modern notions,
With her nicely guarded instincts and her primitive emotions;
We have dropped the weaker vessel and the tame domestic pet,
And our taste finds something wanting in that saint-like statuette.
So our literary gentlemen have touched it up afresh,
And have changed the plaster image to a Demon of the Flesh,
Half Mother Fiend, half Mænad; lest the generations fail,
"Armed and engined," fanged and poisoned, for the hunting of the male;
With the morals of the hen-coop, with the Jungle's code of law,
As described by Rudyard Kipling after (some way after) Shaw.
'Tis no doubt a graceful fancy; but the woman Time has made
Doesn't recognise the likeness so ingeniously portrayed.
And Man knows it, Mr. Poet! Knows your singular ideal
Does not bear the least resemblance to the Woman that is real;
Knows that Woman is not fiend, nor saint, nor mixture of the two,
But an average human being—"most remarkable, like you."

SIDNEY LAW,
in the "Standard."

A patient in a hospital at Stockholm, who had had half of his brain shot through, has completely recovered his health except for loss of speech and weak memory.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

Defence of First Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

When the Special Tribunal sat this morning Mr. J. C. Adam continued to address the Court on behalf of the first accused. The Council proceeded to deal with the evidence of alibi set up by his client showing various places in which the first accused had been on various dates. With regard to the post-card which proved conclusively that the first accused was at Erukur, this had been suggested by the prosecution to be a forgery. If a card of that kind was to be stigmatised as a forgery there must be some proof that it was a forgery. There was nothing on the card in any way to suggest that it was a forgery. The only evidence on the other side was the improbable story of the approver Ramasawmy. The suggestion that it was a forgery should be clearly proved. If it was not a document of this nature it must be presumed to be genuine. In this case there was no reason whatever to doubt the genuineness of the post-card. There was absolutely no reason to draw any presumption against the defence.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair: Assuming it against you that the post-card is a forgery, what is there to show that it could not have been forged after you knew? Your suggestion is you could not know the date, and therefore the document could not be forged to meet the prosecution evidence.

Mr. Adam: The other side will have to prove that.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair: I am putting it against you so as to see how far you could go with reference to that. What is there to suggest that you could not have forged this document after you came to know of the evidence for which you are fixing the period of time.

Mr. Adam: There would not be time to do it effectively.

Mr. Justice Nair: Do you say that it was necessary for any strangers to have colluded.

Mr. Adam: "Yes, there is the Mayaviram Postmaster."

Mr. Justice Nair: I am not quiet clear about that. You could have called the Mayaveram Postmaster. The Court would be reluctant to presume that a public official not interested in the prosecution would have assisted in a forgery.

Mr. Adam replied that so far as the defence was concerned it would be very inadvisable to call any public official at all. Apart from this the first accused did not base his case on that card alone.

Mr. Justice Nair: I am not saying so. I want to point out everything that is against you so that you might meet it.

Mr. Adam said that he had corroborating evidence of it in the other post cards as well. If the wording of all post-cards was examined they did not look like letters which were forged. There were internal signs in the correspondence to show that they were perfectly genuine.

The Chief Justice: Do you say with regard to the forgery that the son-in-law had necessarily to be a party to it?

Mr. Adam: Forgery or perjury.

Mr. Justice Nair: He produces it.

The Public Prosecutor: No my Lord, that is just the point. He gives a long story of how he gave the card to the father. He was not summoned to produce it.

Mr. Adam argued that if this post-card was a forgery it would not have been sent at all. The only thing that warranted the presumption that it was a forgery was the approver Ramasawmy's evidence. The post-card contradicted the approver's evidence. There was nothing else to support the idea that it was a forgery. There was one particular point in the post-card which showed that it must be a genuine document. It stated that the father had been to Quilon side to fetch the first accused. The father had to explain that that meant Courtallum because Courtallum was on Quilon side. If this card was a forgery there was no reason why they should not actually have used the word "Courtallum." There was abundant corroboration of the fact the first accused was in a village on that date in addition to the post-card.

The Counsel had not concluded his address when the Court rose for lunch.

VICTORIA EDWARD HALL FOR MADURA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer laid the foundation-stone at Madura on Saturday of the Victoria Edward Hall. In the course of his speech he recalled the Proclamation of 1858, the pledges which, he said, had been fulfilled in the amplest measure. The message of the late King Emperor to the Princes and peoples of India on the completion of fifty years from that date and references therein to the great interest taken by the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in India ever since their visit as Prince and Princess of Wales. He considered it most appropriate that the future Town Hall of Madura should be a joint memorial to two such illustrious Sovereigns as Queen Victoria and King Edward.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Golf Club this evening the following officers were elected:—Patron: Lord Hardinge; President, the Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Duke; Vice President, Mr. G. B. McNair; Captain, Mr. R. Duncan. The Committee was made up of Messrs. J. G. Melrose, T. Dreemic, J. A. Tassie, R. M. Black, H. Danks and J. D. Gatheral.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 13.

The first match in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament was played this evening between the Loyal North Lancs and the Lincolns. The play was very even throughout, both sides standing at one goal each at the close. Some extra time was allowed in which the Loyal North Lancs however added a second goal to their credit thus winning the game by two goals to one.

Official figures for Scotland for 1909, show that the birth-rate, the death-rate, and the infantile mortality rate were each the lowest on record, and that the marriage-rate was lower than all previous marriage rates, those of 1886 and 1887 excepted. Three of the bridegrooms were only sixteen (one married a girl of fifteen), and the youngest bride was fourteen.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Sitting at the Bombay Secretariat.

A Sanitary Conference representative of all the provinces of India was opened at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday. The sitting was private, but the following official report was afterwards issued:—

Twenty-eight delegates attended the Sanitary Conference which opened this morning in the Council Chamber of the Bombay Secretariat. The Hon'ble Mr. Butler presided and delivered an interesting opening address. A resolution was passed expressing regret at the death of Colonel Leslie, late Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Schemes of urban sanitation were then discussed, the delegates stating the nature and urgency of such schemes and furnishing estimates of probable cost.

The subject of the opening of congested areas followed and the action experimentally taken in Madras of constructing model houses was explained by Mr. Hutton. Messrs. Orr and Turner (Bombay) dealt with plans under consideration in Bombay and the latter explained in detail the schemes proposed for Salsette and certain principles under consideration in connection with a general Town Planning Act.

Major Clemesha (Bengal) read a paper on the uses and limitations of small septic tanks and advocated their introduction. This was followed by a paper by Mr. Hutton on water-supply and drainage in Madras.

The day's proceedings terminated by a discussion on Captain Justice's (Madras) paper on rural sanitation, advocating the establishment of model villages. Delegates from the various provinces explained and discussed the sanitary measures already adopted in villages and the possibility of further progress was considered, more particularly in regard to the securing of a pure water supply.

The Conference will reopen to-morrow morning.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler's opening address was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—My first duty, and most agreeable I find it, is to welcome you all to this conference, and, in so doing, on behalf of the Government of India to thank the local Governments and administrations and yourselves for your presentce here. The utility of a conference of this kind is now, I think, generally appreciated, and not only for any conclusions to which they may lead—though these may often be valuable—but also and specially for the opportunities which they present to zealous workers in different parts of India for comparing experience, exchanging ideas and above all for setting up that energising friction of mind with mind, the want of which most men toiling in isolation feel at times as a burden well nigh intolerable. Nor can it be a disadvantage that we should get to know one another. Holding this opinion, I earnestly hope that this may be the first of a series of conferences to be held as occasions may suggest at convenient centres. I was anxious that our first meeting should be held in Bombay in order that we might perhaps catch some of the spirit of the place, the spirit which has made it the great, beautiful and progressive city that we see to-day.

The agenda before us open up large questions of research work and hygiene, the two great and complementary divisions into which modern sanitation falls. By research I mean the acquisition of a further knowledge of the specific agents of infective diseases and by hygiene the preservation of public health and the remedy of known defects. You will discuss problems of urban sanitation, town-planning, water-supply, drainage and conservancy, rural sanitation and special sanitation, more particularly epidemic diseases and food-supplies. You will also discuss the vital statistics and improvement in their registration and various scientific enquiries will be brought before you. I will not attempt to anticipate the course or the conclusions of your discussions, and I will not intervene with more than a few introductory observations.

The basis of all sanitary achievement in India must be a knowledge of the people and the conditions under which they live, their prejudices, their ways of life, their social customs, their habits, their surroundings and financial means. This was emphasised in the memorandum of Surgeon-General Lukis, to whose knowledge and rare ability my department is greatly indebted, which I laid upon the table at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. This proposition is really axiomatic. The ardent spirits who may think that sanitary measures, possible and effective in the West, must be possible and effective in India will flap their wings in vain and set back the cause which claims their landable enthusiasm. I am far from saying that this must always be so. I believe with all my heart, in the slow but sure results of education, the fore-runner of sanitation. But we have to deal with facts as they are to-day. And to-day the forefront of a sanitary programme must be (1) a reasoned account of the conditions and circumstances which effect mortality and the increase and decrease of populations, and (2) a study of the relative effects of various diseases, of personal environments and of the social and economic conditions in the different parts of the Indian Empire. We have to work out our own sanitary salvation. We have to study the epidemiology and endemiology of our communicable diseases. The so-called "tropical diseases"—plague, malaria, cholera and dysentery—in order that, having ascertained the actual sources and modes of conveyance, we may determine scientifically the particular methods requisite for their avoidance, prevention and suppression, and that we may apply with precision those methods which it is possible and politic to adopt. And we can not do this without the assistance and co-operation of the Indians themselves.

HIGH STANDARD NECESSARY.

In the harnessing of the science of the west to the varying conditions and circumstances of India we must keep our standard high. For many years it has been the constant endeavour of the Government of India to build up a body of scientific workers whose whole duty is investigation. Laboratories have been provided, specialists have been appointed and we must now possess in the bacteriological department a band of workers who are second to none in Europe. The names of Sir Ronald Ross and Sir David Semple not to mention others, are honoured throughout the world. We have, as you know, a highly-skilled body of investigators engaged solely on research work in connection with plague and an even larger body engaged on research work in connection with malaria, in regard to which a conference will now be held over which Surgeon-General Lukis will preside. There still remain, however, numerous sanitary research problems in India as yet almost untouched. Some of those problems will, I understand, be brought before us by the Provincial Sanitary Commissioners and the Deputy-Sanitary Commissioners.

In particular, I may mention tuberculosis. Tuberculosis accounts for more than 75,000 deaths per annum in the United Kingdom, and the interesting report recently published by Dr. Turner, Health Officer of Bombay, shows that the mortality from this disease in large Indian cities like Calcutta and Bombay is already considerably higher than that in Glasgow, Birmingham or Manchester. One of the chief sources of danger in this disease is milk and butter contaminated with tubercle bacilli. The question of the milk-supply is, therefore, of urgent importance, and I am glad to note that it is one of the subjects for discussion at the present conference. Then, again, we have to be forearmed against two diseases from which India has fortunately escaped upto the present, namely sleeping-sickness and yellow-fever.

SLEEPING-SICKNESS AND YELLOW-FEVER.

Two officers of the Indian Medical Service, Captains Greig and Mackie, have at different times been deputed to Africa, to work with the Commissions of the Royal Society sent from England to investigate sleeping-sickness and a monograph on the subject by Captain Mackie is now under preparation. With a view to prevent the importation of the disease into India, regulations for medical inspection of all immigrants from the endemic area have been enforced for several years at the different seaports and, so far as we know no cases of the disease have escaped detection. These regulations, however, differ considerably in the different local administrations and one set of rules is not being drawn up for discussion with Local Governments. The danger of the introduction of yellow fever has recently engaged the serious attention of the Government of India, and Major James, a specially qualified officer, has been deputed to visit the endemic area travelling by the route that will be followed by ships preceeding to India when the Panama Canal is opened. He will examine the ports at which the ships may touch, ascertain the systems of inspection adopted by them, study the methods by which yellow-fever is kept out of Panama and Havannah and the way in which the disease can be stamped out when it appears. He will attend any international conference that may be assembled hereater to consider the subject and he will draw up a comprehensive report which will enable the Government of India to prepare a definite plan of compaign.

A determined effort is therefore, being made to combat disease in its origin. Great results may in time be expected from the recently constituted Indian Research Fund, which, as you are aware is to be devoted entirely to the prosecution of investigations in connection with sanitation. The first meeting of the Governing Body of the Fund is fixed for the 15th instant, when it is proposed to elect the Scientific Advisory Board, to constitute the different working committees and to draw up a preliminary programme of work. The nucleus of the fund is a sum of five lakhs of rupees contributed by the Government of India, and it is hoped that this sum will be supplemented later on by the liberality of wealthy and public-spirited gentlemen and ladies in India, so that, eventually a very extensive campaign of sanitary research may be carried on. I can imagine no more deserving object of charity than the endowment of research designed to relieve the suffering of humanity.

GENERAL SANITATION.

In general or prophylactic sanitation, which by improving the environment endeavours to protect the public from the attacks of all communicable disease, the Sanitary Commissioners and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will be able to tell us of steady progress and substantial achievement. The Government of India were able to assist the provincial revenues last year by a special grant of more than a crore of rupees of which 50 lakhs went in subvention of the Bombay Improvement Trust. I hope it will soon be possible to introduce schemes for the reorganisation of the sanitary services which will go far to meet modern sanitary requirements. I would like to bring specially to your notice the good results obtained in Fraser Town, Bangalore, which still continues plague proof. And I would ask—'Is it an impracticable dream to construct a model town or quarter of a town in each province, with a good water supply, efficient drainage, rat-proof and mosquito-proof houses and an adequate sanitary staff as a measure of demonstration and education?'

Gentlemen, youth are the pioneers of a great and vitalising movement. Sanitation, as now regarded, covers the whole life of a people. The difficulties before you are many. The igorance and even hostility of the masses of the people are still fundamental obstacles. The more enlightened minds of India have awakened to the importance of sanitation and the movement in its favours is steadily gaining ground. In India, as elsewhere the old ideas of politics are yielding to the more modern conceptions of social duty. I doubt not that you will go forward with intrepid confidence in the ability of science to create that environment in which alone man's higher aspirations can be fulfilled. Though you may not yourselves see the fruits of them, your labours will assuredly not be in vain.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The Chocolate Soldier.

Bombay play-goers had eagerly looked forward to the first performance in this city of "The Chocolate Soldier," about which we have all heard so much. This was given last evening at the Royal Opera House by the Bandmann Opera Company and we should think it very improbable that anyone out of a crowded audience went away with any feelings of disappointment. "The Chocolate Soldier" is hardly a musical comedy: on the programmes it is described as opera bouffe and compared with the average musical piece it distinctly stands on a higher class. Its plot is full of life and incident, it is as picturesque as many other plays, whose picturesquences is their main claim to distinction, and its music which all through it is of a high order of interest and merit is its greatest charm. The piece is heavily scored, and the only regret, which one had after seeing the performance of last evening, was that the Bandmann Company did not provide a larger number of singers who were more capable of meeting the heavy demands, which the music of the play lays on the principal characters. One has, however, to recognise the limitations of a touring company such as this, which has so many pieces of varied character to represent and while one may be permitted to pass this slight criticism it is not in the least suggested that the performance was not as thoroughly interesting as the best work of the Bandmann Company always is. The Company one has noticed has a very ready resource in encountering difficulties and it is certain that in "The Chocolate Soldier" they succeeded in generally delighting their audience.

It is, of course, well-known that "The Chocolate Soldier" is founded upon Bernard Shaw's celebrated comedy, "Arms and the Man," and one naturally looks for the points of resemblance. The piece is, however, an exaggeration and also an adaptation of exquisite humour of Mr. Shaw's play and so any distinct resemblance between the two does not long survive the close of the first act. This however, which lays the foundation of the whole plot follows the bedroom scene of "Arms and the Man" in its main incidents. It would certainly seem a difficult task to burlesque Mr. Shaw's cutting burlesque of an "old soldier"—if one may borrow the phrase—and the author apparently has not attempted to do so. But by extracting most of the cynicism and sarcasm from Mr. Shaw's scene and exaggeration its obvious absurdities, he gives a lively and jolly, version of its incidents which in its own style is as full of humour and amusement. For instance he makes all three of the women fall in love with Bumerli, all three to leave photographs, in papa's house-coat, and the three in turn, watch over the sleeping soldier. Eventually of course Nadina marries her "chocolate-cream" soldier and the hero consoles himself with "Mascha."

Mr. Bobby Roberts took the part of "The Chocolate Soldier" in a thoroughly admirable manner. He shed all the little comic mannerisms, which he more ordinarily employs and played the part in a simple direct manner which suited and fully developed its style of humour. Miss Madge Vincent's powerful soprano voice had full opportunities in the part of "Nadina" and the splendid manner in which she sang the exacting Hero's song drew long and loud applause from an enthusiastic house. She also appeared in several other attractive numbers such as her duet "the Bad Soldier Man" with Mr. Roberts, and the whimsical Letter song of the last act in which she again had excellent assistance from the same actor. Mr. T. C. Maxwell made a fine figure as Major Alexius Spiridoff and sang well, particularly in his duet "Deep in Love" with Miss Stella Godwin. Miss Godwin's vocal work was also effective and she took part with much credit in two or three trios in which Miss Madge Vincent and Miss Dorothea Temple joined, Miss Temple played very charmingly as Madame Popoff and as her husband, Mr. Henry Fairfax, was responsible for a good deal of boisterous humour. As usual, the dances arranged by Miss Annie Romaine, which were introduced in the second act were attractively done, especially the second, which was in Bulgarian costume.

The play will be repeated this evening.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

An entirely new programme will be presented at the Harmston's Circus to-night, when many new items of interest are promised. Amongst these Mr. Felix will introduce his trick horse for the first time in Bombay. Harmston's Circus will close their season in Bombay next Sunday and a farewell performance will be given in the evening.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.
Sold in bottles everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Improvement Trust's Scheme.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Metha, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the Bombay Improvement Trust's Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Scheme.

The report and the draft representation recommended by the committee and Mr. Orr's minute on the draft representation have been published.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved the adoption of the report. He said that the Memonwada scheme was outside the Trust's scope. The Trust should devote its funds first to improvement schemes. The proposed scheme was uncalled for and there was no public demand for it. Mr. Orr and Mr. Todd in their minutes on the scheme averred that it was a decided improvement, that it would beautify the city and that it certainly improved the sanitary conditions of the locality. But, Mr. Baptista said, such was not the case. The scheme meant hardship on the residents of that locality and it would greatly effect the commercial interests of the city. With reference to the statement made by Mr. Orr that small buildings were being replaced by huge new buildings, Mr. Baptista said that that was not peculiar to the area traversed by the Scheme; and therefore the gain in the present case would be counterbalanced by the increased cost due to the same fact in other parts of the City. It was impossible to express any opinion on the Scheme under incubation calculated to effect widespread sanitary improvements at a tithe of the expense involved on the old wholesale demolition method. Mr. Baptista said he had little faith in this, it was only another excuse for shelving the improvement of insanitary areas for want of funds.

Mr. Orr complained of inaccuracies in the draft. He had stated that the difference between Mr. Delves' and Mr. Kemball's estimates, for the area north of Pydowni Road was due to the fact that those estimates did not deal with the same areas. Mr. Kemball's area was larger and far more expensive to acquire than Mr. Delves'. But Mr. Baptista thought there was no inaccuracy in the draft report. Mr. Orr submitted an explanation he never did before. In submitting Mr. Delves' Schemes he never stated that the area dealt with by Mr. Delves was smaller. It was therefore his fault if he conveyed a false impression. But in spite of the explanation the draft report was perfectly accurate. The draft report did not say that the areas in the two Schemes dealt with were the same. What is stated was Mr. Kemball's and Mr. Delves' Schemes both dealt with the same represented area, viz., Memonwada. That was true. It assumed that both the Schemes dealt efficiently with the said represented area. Even Mr. Orr did not say that Mr. Delves' Scheme had not dealt efficiently with the whole of the represented area, as that was impossible without being compelled to acquire or deal with the whole area. But if Mr. Orr really meant that the Scheme did not deal efficiently with the whole of the represented area, but only with a part of it, he ought also to have told them what fraction of the whole area that part formed. Mr. Delves stated that Mr. Kemball's Scheme was not efficient unless the properties east of Memonwada Road were acquired and dealt with, but his Scheme was efficient although these properties were not to be acquired and were not to be dealt with. Mr. Orr stated the high rate of Rs. 350 a square yard was adopted only in a 120 feet road and not in a 100 feet road as now proposed. If that was meant as a justification for the altered rate, Mr. Orr seemed to have forgotten that Mr. Delves has taken the reduced rate of Rs. 295 even for a 120 feet road. Mr. Orr asked them "to omit" against certain statements in the draft representation on account of their inaccuracies. But Mr. Baptista said he had carefully gone through all these statements. He nowhere indicated why he regarded them inaccurate.

Mr. Orr states that a higher rate than Rs. 350 per square yard should not be expected in 1911, although Rs. 350 was expected in 1906 "because land values have gone down." This is a most extraordinary confession. If land values had gone down, why should the Scheme be more expensive in 1911 compared with 1906? Unless they were to accept the illogical argument that land value varied in inverse ratio to assessments. There was no reason for it. Mr. Baptista in conclusion submitted that the proposed scheme was not such as the Corporation could accept while discharging their duty. The Memonwada scheme did mean a diffusion of people but it was not improbable that there would be an over crowding in other parts of the city. The moment the Improvement Trust adopted a scheme the residents of the locality would go to another part and the rents were bound to go up. It was not certain if they would go to the north, for if they did they would have to find means to get them back in the town for their avocation. So far as industries were concerned there was no doubt hardship would ensue by the adoption of the present scheme.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved the following amendment:

(1) That in view of—(a) the grant of Rs. 50 lahs made by Government towards the resources of the Improvement Trust: (b) the contribution of Rs. 32 lakhs by the promised foregoing of 3 per cent. interest on the schedule C and E lands, and (c) the further financial assistance for the purpose of carrying out additional Improvement schemes promised in the shape of a small duty on the export of cotton, with a share of the cotton excise duty or in some form independent of any further liability upon the ratepayers and residents of the City; the Corporation approve of the Improvement Trust running a wide road between Crawford Market and Sandhurst Road (2) That in view of—(a) the contemplated wide road in continuation of Queen's road via Chunam Kiln Road, Gilder Street to Lall Bagh, and (b) the proposed extension of Frere Road via Mazagon to Kala Chowki and Lall Bagh; the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the proposed road between Crawford Market and Sandhurst road should not be of greater width than 100 feet. (3) That with a view—(a) to minimize the cost of the proposed street Scheme; (b) to minimize the hardship entailed by the demolition of a large number of houses and the consequent displacement of population under a Scheme which is admittedly one for providing better means of communication between Carnac Road and Pydhoni Road and not for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the area; (c) to secure a natural alignment for the proposed eastern Avenue securing a practically straight road from North to South along the whole distance; the Corporation are emphatically of opinion that the proposed 100 feet road should run through Abdul Rehman Street by limiting its scope to the acquisition of only one row of houses towards the East from the boundary of Scheme No. 2 in that street to Nakhoda Street and to the point towards the North where Kolsa Street meets Pydhoni Road as per plan of Scheme B (the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim's Scheme). (4) That the Corporation approve of that portion of the notified Scheme which deals with the insanitary area to the North of Pydhoni Road which has been represented for improvement under the Act by the Municipal Commissioner. That the President be requested to address Government in terms of the above resolution.

In support of his amendment Mr. Ibrahim said that the Committee had to decide whether there should be a road or there should not be a road. If they decided there should be one, then the alignment ought to have been decided upon. Mr. Ibrahim explained how the Government contributed in the manner the Corporation desired. In addition to the grant of fifty lakhs in cash Government had promised to forego thirty lakhs, but that required sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and an amendment of the Act which would be done. Again the Trust had demanded an annual assistance of four and a half to five lakhs and Government had practically almost promised to help the Trust. Government having thus contributed towards Sanitary improvement Schemes, communication schemes and other schemes of the Trust, he thought the Trustees were in honour bound to carry out the scheme of constructing the wide road between Carnac Road and Sandhurst Road. Mr. Ibrahim then explained in detail the scheme he proposed and said it was justified by the circumstances. The Abdul Rehman Street was let alone because it was believed it would involve considerably more amount of money, but he could assure the Corporation from the figures he had the access to as a Trustee that the difference between the cost would not be more than about one lakh of rupees, and therefore it was desirable to undertake a scheme which admitted of a natural alignment. Memonwada was a mohulla where properties were valued considerably more than the actual cost because they happened to be in that particular mohulla.

Mr. C. V. Mehta seconded the amendment and as it was 5 o'clock the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, Oct. 24.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK RULE SUSPENDED.

As Big Ben chimed eight o'clock, nine members of Parliament entered Palace Yard. They were the first members to enter the House of Commons on the reopening of the eventful session, which has seen the passing of the most drastic measure of parliamentary reform since 1832. When nearly six hours later, the Speaker took his seat in the Chair, there was a full attendance of members, and the curtain rose on what many thoughtful politicians believe will be a spell of hard parliamentary fighting, with extremely short intervals, for ten or eleven months.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George on the one side and Mr. Balfour and Mr. Austen Chamberlain on the other—a quartette, as someone described them, of past, present and future Prime Ministers—were all conspicuous by their early presence. The Prime Minister looked fairly robust in health, but his voice was not in anything like its usual superb and resonant volume.

There were questions to the not over-strong looking Chancellor of the Exchequer about the machinery of the land taxes having cost so much and having brought in so little, but Mr. Lloyd George, with the ghost of a smile, retorted that he had said all along that the yield would be small at first, and that the task of valuing the land would take five years. A great cheer rose from the Liberal ranks after questions, when the tall, distinguished figure of the latest Mr. Gladstone, grandson of the "Grand Old Man," was seen walking up the House to take the oath and his seat on his election for Kilmarnock. Mr. Birrell and the Master of Elibank marched up the floor by the side of Mr. T. W. Russell, an old parliamentary hand, recently elected for Tyrone after a long absence from the House. Then came an echo of the Bottomley law case. Mr. Horatio Bottomley rose as a member of the House, whose character had been strongly commented upon, to vindicate his honour and submit himself to a full inquiry should the House desire it. He sat down the House remained in a dead silence, and no action was taken.

PRIME MINISTER'S PROPOSALS.

Mr. Asquith then moved the Government resolution, which, ultimately passed by 273 to 145, effects two things:—

(1) Takes the whole time of the House for Government business for the rest of the session, to the exclusion of private members' Bills.

(2) Sweeps away the eleven o'clock closing rule for the rest of the session, thus enabling the Government to keep the House working all night every night should they think fit.

The Prime Minister outlined the business of the rest of the session as follows:—

TO BE PASSED BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

National Insurance Bill.
Coal Mines Bill.
Finance Bill (Budget).
Naval Prize Bill.
Shops Bill.
Railway Accounts Bill.
Borough Police (Scotland) Bill.
Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill.

The time to be allocated to the remaining stages of the Insurance Bill is as follows:—

	Days.
Committee stage	15
Report and third reading	5
Finance Bill (Committee stage)	2
All the other above measures (about)	20

The unemployment part of the Bill is to go to a Standing Committee. It is also proposed that the kangaroo closure, which gives the Chair power to select amendments, omitting others, shall be applicable to both part of the Bill, and the Bill is also to be closured by compartments.

Mr. Balfour made a vigorous attack on the Government for trying to force Parliament to do such a heavy amount of work at the end of five years of extraordinary parliamentary output. "This programme is extravagant and impossible," he said. "The Government are grossly abusing their rights in having an autumn session at all. The Government offer us nineteen days for the Insurance Bill. It is a most preposterously narrow restriction. If we rise on the last day possible before Christmas that leaves us about twenty parliamentary days for all the other Bills. He says two days will be enough for the Budget, but we have a right to discuss not only the proposals of the Budget of this year, but the way in which the Budget of 1909 has worked, the inconvenience caused to the public, and the amount of revenue those proposals are bringing in."

He concluded with a gibe which seemed to delight the Unionist host. "Why does he give in?" cried Mr. Balfour, pointing Mr. Asquith. "Because each of his colleagues wants to have a Christmas box to give to his constituents."

The Prime Minister shrugged his shoulders, settled himself in his seat, gave a little half-amused, half-impatient toss of the head, and pursed his lips.

The House agreed to an amendment by Viscount Helmsley to preserve opportunities for discussing for half an hour questions on the motion for the adjournment of the House at the close of sittings.

The Premier, replying to Mr. Balfour, promised that the Foreign Secretary would make a full statement on foreign affairs at the earliest moment and the Government was anxious for a discussion of home affairs especially the labour troubles. He did not know whether there was a general desire to discuss the report of the Royal Commission. He thought himself that before such a discussion was initiated ample time should be given for a full consideration of the report in all its bearings.

The House spent the evening in Committee on details of the Insurance Bill, and adjourned shortly after nine.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Government's proposal to closure the proceeding on the National Insurance Bill was very animated, although is was rather one-sided, for it was carried on mainly by adverse critics. There were moments when the spirit of party was aroused and there was an interchange of recriminations between speakers on the two front benches. The political atmosphere was decidedly warmer than on any previous occasion, when the Bill has been under consideration. A motion appointing Mr. Whitley Chairman of Ways and Means having been carried by acclamation.

Mr. Asquith at once rose to move the resolution of which he had given notice. In a speech which was described by Mr T. Healy as "artfully dull," the right hon. gentleman told the House that unless the Royal Assent was given to the Insurance Bill this year its operation would be delayed for twelve months. Seventeen days had already been devoted to it in the House; it had been exhaustively canvassed outside, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had received the record number of 100 deputations. After saying that the Bill ought to be sent to the House of Lords in time to enable that House to consider it in principle and detail, he justified the plan of sending the second part of the measure, dealing with insurance against unemployment, to a Standing Committee on the ground that its principle was accepted in all quarters on the second reading and that the page of amendments on the paper were comparatively few. For the discussion of the outstanding clauses of Part I. (National Health Insurance) fifteen days were to be given in Committee. A careful analysis had shown that not more than sixteen of these clauses involved serious questions, either of principle or machinery. In the circumstances he thought that what was proposed could not be called a drastic form of closure. Having stated that the paragraph in the resolution empowering the Chair to select amendments without special sanction would not be proceeded with, he expressed the view reluctantly that it would not be possible in future to legislate on large and complicated subjects without having recourse to time-table closure as an established rule. If it came to be recognised as a normal part of parliamentary procedure he believed it would be benefical in its results.

ATTACK BY MR. BALFOUR.

The Leader of the Opposition received with indignation, the suggestion that guillotine closure should, in future, be an established practice in the home of free debate. If this were sanctioned elasticity of debate would be banished from their proceedings, just as it would be were a group of soldiers waiting at the door to turn members out of the House should they exceed the limits imposed by the Executive. Contending that there was no justification for drastic closure, he maintained that if the proceedings on the Bill were continued after Christmas, no serious loss would be incurred. The Prime Minister had ignored the multiplicity of the details of the measure, and while he spoke of the deputations of organised interests that had waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer he overlooked the interests that were unorganised. He did not believe that anybody in the House understood the Bill as it stood now; he even questioned whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer did, and he should not blame the right hon. gentleman if he lost his way in the thickets of his own creation. He enumerated the many matters of great importance which were still unsettled, and insisted that members ought to know precisely how the Government proposed to deal with them before sanctioning curtailment of debate. He pointed out that on one of the allotted days, the House was expected to dispose of twelve clauses which dealt with subjects of first importance. Not only would their power of debate be destroyed by the operation of the timetable, but their power of voting on particular points would be impaired. Coming to Part II. of the Bill, he declared that the proposals of the Government were outrageous. This part of the measure was really a separate Bill, and the House was only to be allowed to discuss it for a day and a half on report. This he affirmed with scorn, was a parliamentary scandal. The precedent which the Prime Minister was instituting did not leave the House a shred or tatter of liberty. Never before in our history had such a scheme been put before Parliament, and that day was a black one for a free Assembly. Amid loud cheers, the right hon. gentleman ended by accusing the Government of attempting to destroy the House of Commons after compassing the destruction of the House of Lords.

From the Ministerial side of the House, the action of the Government was deplored by Mr. Molteno, who objected to giving a blank cheque to Minister in charge of the Bill and to making him dictator. Full discussion was all the more required now that the powers of the House of Lords had been curtailed, and he should have to vote against the Government.

Mr. W. O'Brien, who followed, affirmed that it was agreed in Ireland that the Bill in its present form was hopelessly inapplicable to that country.

Mr. J. Redmond, replying to Mr. O'Brien, denied that his party were supporting the measure merely in the interest of Home Rule. From the first he had said that considerable amendment would be necessary in order to adapt the measure to the conditions existing in Ireland, and he took it for granted that the necessary alterations would be made by the Government.

The House later proceeded to the consideration of specific amendments. Mr. Chaplin moved to omit the provision for sending the unemployment part of the Bill to a Grand Committee, and it was rejected after discussion by 230 votes against 130. An amendment allotting sixteen days instead of fifteen for the Committee stage of the national health portion of the measure was agreed to on the motion of the Attorney-General, and five days were substituted for four as the number of days for the Report stage.

After other amendments had been disposed of, the resolution as amended was carried on a division by 230 votes to 163.

The Prime Minister's reference in the debate to the probability of closure resolutions being resorted to in the future as an ordinary part of House of Commons procedure is generally interpreted as foreshadowing a closure resolution on the Home Rule Bill next year. The chief necessity, if such there be, of resorting to this procedure arises from the modern practice of crowding too many projects into the legislative programme for the year.

TWO REBELLIONS.

1851 and 1911—A Contrast.

Sixty years of change, much of it revolutionary have passed since the Taipings first showed signs of strength far away amongst the villages of northern Kuangtung. No telegrams told hourly of the progress they were making, no railways or steamships brought them reinforcements and supplies. They had no arms, no training, no leaders other than a simple farmer's sons, one of whom was the visionary, Aung Siu-tsuen. Though by great good fortune they managed to possess themselves of Imperial powder to the amount of about a thousand pounds weight, they had no arsenal or mint at hand which, on its capture, would immediately provide them with the sinews of war. They were far in the south with little or no definitness or programme. Circumstances, in the form of provincial force behind, drove them northward, and it was then that their career of conquest began. Now note the contrast. The revolutionaries of the present begin where the Taipings left off, in the heart of the empire. They are trained as never Chinese were trained before for war and fighting. They start out with a definite object, the overthrow of the Manchu Government. They know that in this they have a cry which will rally to their ranks all the members of the many Chinese Caves of Adullam. They have ransacked an arsenal and provided themselves with modern arms such as a western force would gladly use. If Chang Chih-tung were still alive he might well say, "I told you so: I told Lord Charles Beresford when he pressed me to get trained men, that the time always came when we could not afford to pay them, and then our well-trained troops would "become a well-trained banditti!" The leaders or the revolutionaries to-day are men who have been educated at home and abroad in a way which only the best of their opponents can boast. And, greatest contrast of all, there is a fear now which did not exist sixty years ago, that Imperial officers and men in considerable bodies may go over to the enemy. The Manchu, it seems, has no friends—none, at least, upon whom he can absolutely rely.

The condition of the country at large to-day is as favourable to the cause of the revolution as in 1851, it was opposed to it. Then the success of the rebels was in spite, and not because, of the attitude of the people in general. What is the condition now? Canton, in the extreme south, is a hot-bed of sedition, Yunnan its next door neighbour is restless, Szechuan is seething with actual rebellion, Hunan is sympathetic, in Hupeh, the Provincial Assembly is said to be revolutionary, and what has happened at Wuchang, Hanyang, and Hankow, all the world knows. Farther north the Imperial outlook is hardly less gloomy. The New Dominion is in arms, and even from Chihli itself there come the ugliest of ugly rumours. When the Taipings came to occupy the attention of the Imperial authorities these had such men as Tso Tsung-Tang, Tseng Kuo-fan, and Li Hung-chang to rely upon. To-day many of their most competent servants are under a cloud. Some are in disgrace, others on the shelf, and for many months the cry that has gone up from native patriots and foreign sympathizers alike has been a cry for a man, for somebody with nerve determination enough to seize the reins and dictate a policy. In 1851, as we have said, the rebels entered on their long and successful course with leaders ignorant of war, of organization, of diplomacy, and of everything else which is usually considered essential to the overthrow of an established government. That they nearly succeeded was due to the contemptible nature of the fighting men opposed to them. The Imperial army was a rabble as that of the rebels was, the latter having the advantage of enthusiasm and nothing else. Matters are different to-day. Different, too, are the conditions from a foreign point of view. In 1851, England was the only nation on earth in a position to profit by an upset in the Chinese Dominions. Russia was watching, but it was from a distance. She was not near enough to strike. It was far otherwise with England. Had she coveted territory rather than trade, her influence might have gone into the scale against the Manchu. The Taiping would have had his way, and England her price. But that was not to be. British influence took the side of the de facto ruler, Gordon's genius was its instrument, and the Taipings went under. The present revolutionaries are being watched very narrowly indeed by all the Great Powers. There was no likelihood in 1851, that foreign countries would be set by the ears by anything that a parcel of ragamuffins might do in the heart of the Chinese Empire. There is quite a possible chance of it in 1911, and therein lies one of the most serious aspects of the present case. The Taiping rebellion dragged on its weary course for more than a dozen years, and added a sequel after that. Its destructiveness was equal to its length. What was lost from a material point of view has never been estimated, but it is said that some 20,000,000 of lives were sacrificed during the see-saw of success and defeat which characterized those terrible years. It is difficult to imagine the Powers watching with folded arms a repetition of this. Nor, indeed, is there any likelihood of it. Conditions are so different now that a definite result is possible within a far shorter time. Foreign nations are so intimately interested in what happens to China that intervention, which was so long delayed in the Taiping case, might well be hastened now. Russia and Japan are in Manchuria, England is in Hongkong and Weihai, and Germany in Tsingtao France and England are also found on the southern border, and the men-of-war of the Powers are along the coast and up the rivers. It will be to their interest to confine the conflict wherever that may be consistent with neutrality.—"N. C. Herald."

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

What is the "Hsinhan"?

The "Hsin Han," literally the New Han, is the name which the revolutionaries of the Central Provinces have given themselves. There is a significance in the title which must not be left unnoticed. The Han dynasty was that which lasted from 20 B. C. to about 200 A. D. Its date, therefore, is very easy one to remember. That period has long been considered by the Chinese of the northern and central districts of the empire as being their golden age. It was the period of the renaissance of Chinese literature, the time of Ssu Ma-chien, and many poets and great writers. All northern men love to style themselves "Sons of Han," while those of the south prefer to describe themselves as "Men of Tang," from the Tang Dynasty which lasted from the seventh to the tenth century, and has been called the Elizabethan age of Chinese literature. What is significant respecting the adoption of the "Hsin Han" title, therefore, by the revolutionaries may be seen from the foregoing. It seems to point to the leaders being northern or middle provincials rather than southern, unless the title has been chosen for diplomatic and strategic reason. It may still be that the moving spirits are southern, but that, having started their action among the "Sons of Han", they have felt that it is good tactics to ingratiate themselves as much as possible with those on whom the brunt of the Imperial anger must first fall.

Be that as it may, there remains a difficulty still. What is the foreigner to call the actors in the new drama? There is the usual profusion of terms to be found amongst the riches of the English language. One certainly is properly applicable—"Insurrectionists" This is a general term used either in a good or a bad sense according to the actual nature of the movement itself. Both sides, therefore, might be content to employ it, the one favourably, the other the reverse. Moreover, Chinese morality allows insurrection against unworthy rulers. "Rebellion" is always used in a bad sense, since its action is taken against universally recognised and well-constituted authority. The dividing line, however, is not broad. "England has been disgraced by one rebellion," says authority, "which ended in the death of the King." The present movement can only be called a "revolt" if it is conceded that the present is not a Chinese but a foreign government.

In a perfectly true sense the present insurrectionists are revolutionaries since they desire to bring about a fundamental change of government. Since, also, many of them have risen as soldiers against the government under whom they had taken service, they are at once mutineers and rebels. They are guilty of treason in its worst form, and must either justify their action by success or take the consequences. There was much feeling in the northern section of the United States in 1861, when the seceding states were recognised by Europe as belligerents, that is as men who were fighting for rights, and not men who were mere rebels and nothing more. But this is more than a mutiny. It unquestionably carries with it the good-will of many who are not soldiers, and who will take no active part, but yet are "Sons of Han" or "Men of Tang" and, therefore, Chinese and opposed to the Manchus. The present position in China is comparable with that in India in 1857. Then, too, there was a formidable mutiny, with a vast deal of sympathy for it in certain sections, and none in others. Whether there will be shown the vigour displayed by the British is yet to be proved. In General Yin Chang the Government have a Manchu with a "German veneer" who at any rate may be trusted not to go over to the enemy. Whether his men can—unless they are Manchus—experience only will show. If it be true that the Government is to have the services of Yuan Shih-kai, there is a possibility that he may stem the tide of secession. Whether otherwise his return is not too late is questionable. The jubilation of Chinese students in Japan over the turn of affairs is a significant sign. It is a question of "Now or Never" with the present regime.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI

The announcement that H. E, Yuan Shih-K'ai has accepted the office of Viceroy of the Hu Kwang creates a situation that gives rise to many possibilities. The story of Yuan Shih-k'ai's life it is not necessary to repeat in detail here, but two elements in it are not to be overlooked: one is that on an historic occasion he shewed himself loyal to the Manchu by supporting the solid phalanx of Manchudom against the mixture of Manchu and Chinese then trying to reform the country at express speed, and the second is that the Manchu succession has shewn its cold-shoulder to him in undisguised fashion. His departure from Peking has been succeeded by a constant though gradual accession of Manchu strength about the Throne. What exactly are His Excellency's sentiments concerning the Manchu nobody knows, except perhaps himself, and there are not wanting those who hold that his main principle is that no money has a bad odour. However that may be, there stands out the one fact that his services have been requisitioned by the Manchu and that he has accepted office. But what is he going to do? His position is a most difficult one. To begin with, there is a strong ex-official group of men who are his devoted henchmen. Amongst these are to be reckoned T'ang-Shao-yi's and Tang Shao-yi's set which is not a small one, for it includes M. T. Liang, Liu Lu-Lin, at present Minister of Great Britain, Taotai Alfred Sze, Liang Tun-yen, the laggard Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a number of other men of similar stamp. This group of officials and ex-officials will work with Yuan in complete cordiality if he returns to power. But there is a very strong faction that will not put up with H. E. Yuan at any price. Not the least notable of these is H. E. Sheng Kung Pao, but of him it may be said rather that Yuan will not put up with him. They are irreconcilable, and at the present time H. E. Sheng, bearing gifts, has a strong place in the affections of a goodly number of place-holders. It has been recognized all along that the return Yuan to Peking must involve either a tremendous amount of friction, not to [illegible] heat, or it must necessitate a considerable [illegible] out of the official yamens. Ind[illegible] reason to believe that he has, in [illegible] parlers, laid it down as axiom[illegible] these must be swept very clea[illegible] back to Peking, special [illegible] Sheng and a certain very [illegible] Prince of considerable age. [illegible] to be faced in official circle[illegible] he is not called to Peking [illegible] the provinces.

Outside official circles the [illegible] is a strong element of popular [illegible] still remaining from the time w[illegible] solid Manchu phalanx, and a[illegible] distrust. This is the critical time [illegible] goes back to office as the acknowle[illegible] the Manchu he sacrifices once and f[illegible] element of confidence that may exis[illegible] popular Chinese mind. It has been freely [illegible] whether, if he were recalled to take char[illegible] southern moving army, he would go over to the [illegible]lutionaries. It may be said that this depends enti[illegible] on the revolutionaries. H. E. Yuan is not by any means unaware of the element of distrust that still remains, and the determining factor in his immediate action will probably be determined by his knowledge of the strength or weakness of the revolutionary position. He is not the man to lead a forlorn hope on either side. His ambition, perfectly legitimate ambition it may be, will stand in the way of that. His calculations will doubtless not omit the fact that for several years he has not had any say in the government of the army, and the army consists in no small measure at this time of men who "knew not Joseph." There is one course by which he may save his face, if he has not yet made up his mind whom to support. He has apparently accepted the Viceroyalty; but he has not yet taken it up. He may linger and lag and procrastinate, waiting for the final healing of the gout in his big toe, or for the sanction of his medical advisers. If, however, he decides to throw in his lot with the Manchu and really takes command of the troops that are moving to the centre of disturbance he will be an immense acquisition. Yin Chang is a mere boy, almost in years, certainly in experience, much of a theorist, and somewhat impracticable, as his proposal for universal conscription in China shews. Besides him Yuan is a seasoned veteran. Prophecy is impossible; what will happen depends very largely on which way H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai believes the cat is going to jump; but the points upon which we have touched indicate the factors in the situation—"Celestial Empire."

BY THE WAY.

ROYAL SPORTSMEN.

Students of eugenics must find good material for study of their science in the Royal line of Great tain. One feature in it has, at any rate, been nsmitted through several generations. The Kings England have, with few exceptions, been renown- sportsmen, and the family of King George V. pears to have inherited his love of shooting. The ince of Wales, for example, is a very good shot ith the gun, and Prince Albert and Prince Henry mmenced stalking this season, and each shot two three stags. As a nation of sportsmen, says ountry Life," we have every reason to be gratified he early display of these proclivities. It is good us to have in the Royal Family men of open-air bits and the wholesomeness of mind that goes ith them.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

ow that we have the chrysanthemum with us in its beauty and brightness, we may recall a legend m the German as to its origin. One day in the pths of past ages, a charcoal burner found in the lack Forest a little baby boy. He took pity on the hild and carried him to his hut, where he received are from the charcoal burner's wife. The children the hut played with the baby, around whom con- tly shone a bright light, but, to the surprise of hutsman and his family, the child disappeared. next day the woodman, passing the spot where had found the baby—who was the infant Saviour as a beautiful sheaf of flowers, yellow orange, and ite. This was the birth of the chrysanthemum.

ARMENIAN MARRIAGES.

decree of a far-reaching character has been ed by the Armenian Patriarch in Constantinople. Greek Metropolitan orders his clergy in future, elebrate no marriages unless the parties thereto nish a certificate showing that they are healthy jects, both physically and mentally. The certi- te must be attested, says the Paris contemporary, which we take the foregoing, by a medical ctitioner possessing recognised qualifications.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS.

nverkeithing is one of the few burghs in Scot- d, which still retains the practice of collecting toms. These are put up for auction annually sold to the highest bidder. It is indicative of development of the burgh, in consequence of proximity of it to the Rosyth Naval Dockyard, the sum received this year for the customs ounted to £25, as compared with £6 15s. last r. The North Queensferry customs have realis- £12 10s. this year, as compared with £10 t year.

A SINGULAR SIGHT.

A reader of the "Motor Cycle" writes that he w a very singular sight in the Dales, just above Kirkby Stephen, the other day. The peculiar object pproached him at a rapid speed, and proved to be youthful motor cyclist on a light weight, with a rge collie dog standing on the carrier of the achine. Its hind feet were on the carrier and its ore feet resting on the motor cyclist's shoulders. In his manner the pair were proceeding at a speed f 18 to 20 miles an hour. Many dog owners who re also autocarists know that their pets are xtremely fond of a ride in a car, but we have ually heard of motor cyclists carrying their pets some form of basket carrier.

AMERICAN FACES.

Theodore Molkenboer, of Amsterdam, a Dutch painter, who recently was decorated by the Queen of Holland, is now in America. The artist said he was anxious to make a study of the faces of Ameri- can business men while in the country. He has ravelled around the world studying various types f faces, but has found nothing, he says, to equal in nterest those of the Americans he has met.

MOTOR NOISES.

There being no society for the suppression of un- necessary noises in Chicago, Mayor Harrison has set ut to enforce its code there himself. He has ordered he police to lock up the drivers of automobiles that toot and snort beyond reason. The mayor asserts that he has listened patiently to the automobiles speeding around the corner of North Rush and East Ohio streets at nocturnal hours, when he could not sleep, because of the noise, and decided it was time to call a halt. A policeman will be stationed at the corner to catch offenders. On complaints being received from other thoroughfares, the mayor promises to station a point-duty man.

KNIGHTHOODS FOR WOMEN.

It is not at all well known that knighthood has constantly been conferred upon women. Many Eng- lish ladies received the accolade and many more were members of such knightly orders as the Garter and St. John. When Mary Cholmondeley, "the bold lady of Cheshire," was knighted by Elizabeth for "her valiant address" on the Queen taking the command at the threatened invasion by Spain, did she know that a whole city of Spanish women, the gallant women of Tortosa, had been knighted for saving that city from the Moors? Mary and Eliza- beth had both been knighted at their Coronation, but says the "Graphic," by the time Anne, the Second Mary and Victoria ascended the throne, it had been quite forgotten that, according to English law and use, a woman who filled a man's office acquired all its privileges and was immune from none of its duties.

PETS IN THE SICK ROOM.

Discussing the subject, "Domestic Pets as Spread- ers of Contagion," "American Medicine" notes with approval that the regulations in regard to infectious diseases recently promulgated by the Board of Health of Salem, Mass., Regulation 6, which governs the admission to the sick-room of persons other than those ministering to the patient, adds, "nor shall any dog or cat or other animal be allowed to enter any apartment or other place set apart for he treatment of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria membranous croup until the Board of Health ll certify in writing that such apartment or as been satisfactorily disinfected."

Y IN NAMES.

ny existing in the names altar, but rarely to the Croquet paper, which Charles B. Gosh and he caption of "Gosh- man of the cloth who oubtless had a hard task, oneer Press," he bravely coughing violently every onounce the birde's name.

RISH OF EAST LONDON.

Stepney, for the restoration of appeals, is the mother church of and still ministers to a vast popula- an ancient Gothic edifice, which has severely for former "restoration," but still s some interesting architectural features. e time all children born at sea were believed o become to St. Dunstan's, Stepney, with the result that all paupers so born were dumped upon the un- lucky ratepayers, until various decisions of the Law Courts dissipated the curious myth. The benefice of Stepney has been held by many distinguished divines, including Dean Colet, the founder of St. Paul's School, and Bishop Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

WOMEN IN SWEDEN.

Women seem to have played a considerable part in the recent elections in Sweden. They have not got the vote, of course, like the women of Norway, but they have been carrying on an active campaign for the suffrage for several years, and they seem at last to have made an impression on the governing powers, for the Conservatives, against whom they threw all their energies, have been beaten. To assist their allies, the Liberals and Social Democrats, the suffragettes established a committee in every consti- ency, and held 217 meetings during the election. One of their leaders made thirty-five speeches, but their campaign was not marked by any outbreaks of violence against their opponents or the Government. The Swedish Suffragettes seem to have campaigned on the lines of peaceful persuasion from the first. And perhaps that is why the mere man in Sweden seems to have listened [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The depression in passing through west Bengal has given some further scattered falls in the west Himalayas and north-east India. Benares, Ranchi, and Serampore report half inch. A fresh disturbance from Persia is advancing eastwards. The forecast shows an increase of rainfall in north-east India and some further scattered falls in the Western Himalayas and United Provinces.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Wheat being sown. Kharif harvest in progress.

Hansi.—Continues cloudy. Mornings cold and dewy. Insects doing harm.

Mooltan.—Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Break needed generally. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Wheat smaller area sown this year.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general.

Broach.—Drought still continues. Unusually hot. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making slow progress and accounts less favourable. Cotton picking of first sowing on high places partially begun.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Unusually hot. Seasonable. Unusually cool.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat being sown. All crops suffering from little rain.

Bellary.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants in flower.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared over nearly the whole division. The moisture in the air is considerably above the average. Day temperature has commenced to rise but still remains in large defect at most stations; night temperature is fairly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies have almost cleared. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is now much below the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is below the average in north Rajputana; night temperature continues in excess at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Cutch, Kathiawar and north Gujarat. The air is drier than usual in several places. Maximum temperature is in excess at Veraval; the minimum is in defect at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average at most places. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature remains generally much above the average.

General Remarks.—The depression in the United Provinces has filled up but pressure is still relatively low in the central parts of the country where conditions are slightly unsettled. Cloud has increased in Cutch, Kathiawar, on the West Coast and also in the south Bombay Deccan. Light rain has been recorded in the south of the Peninsula. Heavy rain has fallen at Bushire (1·50") and weather in the Persian area appears to be in an unsettled condition.

Light local rain is likely in the southern half of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur on the Malabar Coast and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 13th November, was 29·951 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

RIBBON VANITIES.

Among the early Victorian revivals that mark the season's fashions none is more charming than the increasing vogue for lovely ribbon. Artistic ribbons are being used for trimming gowns and making belts, for adorning the coiffure, and as a finish to pretty footwear, and also for making muffs veiled with chiffon of a tone to correspond with the toilette. Then, too, soft specimens of this fabric may be utilised for the ruchings that have again made their appearance at the hem of the modish skirts. Ribbons, indeed, are being used for everything, and manufacturers have for the autumn season used all their ingenuity in order to produce specimens that will never become democratic, but will always retain their ultra-chic appearance. A charming set of fox worn recently by a pretty dark woman in the Bois the Boulogne had a muff draped with ribbon of rosy hue which looked particularly well against the dusky brown pelt. Reversible satins are also in demand, and save much trouble and time, for most of us know the annoyance of endeavouring to trim a hat with ribbon that is not reversible. Those of us who remember the fascinating flower petal muff of ribbon that made its appearance at Coronation time will watch with interest the new varieties in the fabric that will mark the autumn season of 1911.

MANY MODES IN MUFFS.

The characteristic of huge size runs through all the fashionable muff patterns, except those that resemble the sabretache bag and are worn with a cord slung over one shoulder. Each shape has its own individuality. The muff that is pointed and the muff that is like a bag, the muff that resembles a cushion and the muff that acts the part of a wallet, are of equal attraction, and the girl who has plenty of imagination can devise for herself variations upon these themes. Nor need she rely upon fur as the only fabric suitable for her use, but may employ velvet and embroidered silk, and may even buy the pretty gold and coloured Persian squares that are sold for upholstery purposes, and achieve for herself a wallet-muff that will be not only handsome, but very useful in the car. One dainty muff is made of skunk, and has a "mouth" finish of satin roses of the crimson shades of the ratine's reverse side—a very pretty Parisian notion.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE FIRST LORD'S SECRETARIES.

Mr. Churchill has taken with him to the Admiralty both his personal and his Parliamentary Private Secretaries. The former, Mr. G. Marsh, has been with him since his Colonial Office days; the latter, Mr. A. F. Whyte, was appointed when he entered Parliament at the beginning of 1910. He had previously been Political Secretary to Lord Lucas; and before that was a lecturer in English at the Sorbonne. Mr. Whyte comes of a fine theological stock, his father being Dr. Alexander Whyte, Principal of New College, Edinburgh.

A LOST LEADER.

It would be cruel to comment on Mr. Keir Hardie's exposure of himself in mail week, otherwise than to say that it confirmed the opinion formed of him by his actions and speeches during the railway strike. Whatever influence he once had, with Labour appears to have gone; and he has lost it mainly through his own recklessness of speech. He has dug the grave of his reputation with his tongue.

GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS.

The suggestion of some form of federation between Canada and the West Indies has been brought up again by Sir William Grey-Wilson, the Governor of the Bahamas. Sir William's West Indian experience dates back to 1874, when he was appointed private secretary to the Governor of Jamaica. Later on he served successively in Honduras, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and St. Helena, of which he was Governor for ten years. Then came seven years as Governor of the Falkland Islands, whence he was promoted to his present post.

THE BAHAMAS.

The Bahama Islands, to which reference is made elsewhere, were once the resort of pirates and buccaneers, who descended on the Spanish main for plunder and booty whenever an opportunity presented itself. In later times the Puritans founded a colony there, giving their settlement the typical Puritan name of Providence; and in the late eighteenth century a number of the United Empire Loyalists took up their abode on the islands after leaving the United States. The Bahamas are now attracting a good many winter visitors, who appreciate their climate and scenery.

A MUSICAL CENTENARY.

The centenary of Franz Liszt, who was born at Raiding in Hungary, in 1811, was celebrated at many musical centres during mail week. England knows him best by his Rhapsodies and as the friend of Wagner; his symphonic poems have recently been played at the Queen's Hall. His Letters and his literary works on music are not widely known in this country. He visited London [illegible] 1886, and at once became a public lion; in the same year he died at Bayreuth, where he is buried.

A POLITICAL CENTENARY.

Another centenary will be celebrated this month in the anniversary of John Bright's birth. The great Quaker who was in some ways the most powerful orator of his time, is now best remembered as a Little Englander, a Free Trader, and an ardent advocate of peace. The Cocoa Press has said much about John Bright of late, one would have liked to hear what John Bright would have said about the Cocoa Press. For that Quaker was at least an honest man.

ON THE SICK LIST.

Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, whose capture of Cardiff, was one of the events of the last election, is now laid up at Cardiff Castle, the building about which Mr. George Once had some curious thing to say. Lord Ninian, who is only 28, was educated at Harrow and Christchurch, and served for a while in the Scots Guards. Five years ago he married Miss Ismay Preston, sister of Lord Gormanston, whose marriage to Miss Eileen Butler took place in mail week.

SIR WILFRID'S SEAT.

It will be remembered that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was elected for two seats last month—Quebec East and Soulanges County. Of these the former is one of the safest Liberal seats in the whole of Canada, while the later might well return a Conservative, if another election were held now. Sir Wilfrid has accordingly resolved to run no risk, but to sit for Soulanges. He thus breaks a connection of 34 years, and puts it out of his power to pull all the wires in Quebec City. Clearly Sir Wilfrid realises that his career is nearing its end, and his choice is dictated not only by electoral considerations, but by a desire to give an opening to a younger man.

THE MINT'S REPORT.

The work of the British Royal Mint in 1910, yielded a profit of just over a million and a half. The Mint was exceptionally busy during the year, and the profit, though very considerable, would have been even greater, but for the unusual demand for gold coins, on which the Mint makes nothing. The issue of gold exceeded by £4,000,000 the previous record of 1907, when the financial panic led to an exceptional output. The figures are additional evidence of the rise in prices, but in the absence of statistics as to rapidity of circulation it is probably impossible to calculate from them the extent of the depreciation of money.

MEMBER FOR WALSALL.

Mr. R. A. Cooper, who put a searching question to the Prime Minister on Tuesday, in mail week as to the Government's attitude towards increased prices and wages—a question that elicited no response at the time, and has had no more definite answer since—entered Parliament in January last year. He is an old Clifton boy, a Liberal-Unionist and has considerable knowledge of local administration. His friends predict a future for him.

LATE MR. MEREDITH TOWNSEND AND A SCOTSMAN.

The late Mr. Meredith Townsend had an affection for Scotsmen as contributors to the "Spectator," of which he was for so many years proprietor and co-editor with Mr. R. H. Hutton. Mr. Townsend's liking for the Scots was based on an experience he had in Leith when a boy. He was on holiday, and had run short of money for his return to London. He boldy boarded a London passenger boat, intimated his desire to the captain to go south, explained who he was and stated that he was without funds. Seemingly favourably impressed by the lad's tale and appearance, the captain, a Scot, said that would be all right, and showed him to a cabin. "But" said young Townsend, "this is a saloon. As things are, steerage would do all right." "Na. na, my mannie," said the captain.; "if I trust ye at all, I'll trust ye first class!"

THE PALACE OF JEHAL.

The Palace of Jehal, which, it is said, is to receive the Chinese Imperial Court in case of emergency, owes its origin to the Emperor Kien Lung, who "flourished," if a Chinese Emperor ever does such a thing, towards the end of the eighteenth century. Kien Lung invited the Panchen Lama, the "beloved apostle" whom the Tibetans claim to be more spiritual than the Dalai Lama, to come to Peking to celebrate his seventieth birthday. Nothing existing was good enough for the illustrious visitor, and so for him the famous temples of Jehal, the Imperial summer residence, were built. Unfortunately, the Panchen Lama was seized with small-pox, and died while in China. His body was sent back to Tibet, but a splendid mausoleum was erected to his memory by Kien Lung, and his priestly garments are still preserved at Peking.

DISAPPEARANCE OF HORSE OMNIBUSES.

Now that the talk in London is of horse omnibuses and their disappearance, one naturally thinks of their beginnings. In France they were first run in 1826 for a very specific purpose: to convey clients to the doors of certain public baths and washhouses which had been built at an inconvenient distance from the centres of population. Other people besides bathers found the conveyances useful, and a joint stock company was soon founded to exploit the undertaking. They were, for some time called Carolines, after the Duchesse de Berry, who bet the King 10,000 francs she would ride in one, and, by winning her wager, made them the fashion.

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The doctor's parting caution emphasises a conviction based upon knowledge and experience. The doctor *knows* that the ordinary "tonic" is nothing but a temporary stimulant. He *knows* that his patient needs something which will *actually nourish* the run-down nervous system—which will convey to the cells the very substance of which they are built up, and he knows that this very substance is scientifically combined in Sanatogen, which is in truth a definite organic compound of pure milk-proteid and glycero-phosphate of sodium, the two great essentials for nerve repair.

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For Convalescence in Tropical Diseases.

The supreme value of Sanatogen, both as an energising tonic and as a highly nutritious and concentrated food, is vividly shown by its effects on convalescents from Malaria, Dysentery, and other tropical diseases. On this subject, Dr. Beheim, writing in the "Colombo Independent," says:—"If any remedy should find the widest appreciation in tropical countries it is Sanatogen. Not only in my opinion, but in the opinion of many well-known medical men, there is no preparation which is as powerful to restore vitality, no better tonic and none more suitable to convalescents from tropical diseases."

Another doctor writes from Dum-Dum, Bangore:—"I have used Sanatogen with most gratifying results in several cases convalescing from Malaria, Dysentery and Typhoid. It is a nerve tonic of highly nutritive value and stimulating influence. I recommend it highly and prescribe it whenever necessary. Furthermore, I have tried it personally and have derived great benefit from its use."

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Do *you* need a tonic? Are you aware of the futility and danger of using stimulants? Are you longing for a genuine, thoroughly trustworthy food-tonic of proven merit? Then you should at once obtain a supply of Sanatogen and so lay the foundation for better health, strength and happiness. It can be obtained of all chemists and bazaars.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times" says:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the popular Novelist, writes: "20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

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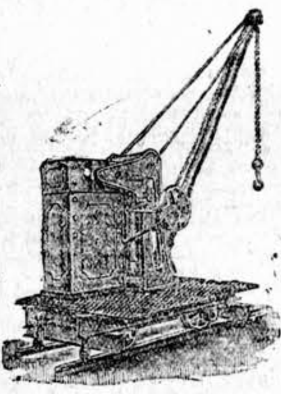

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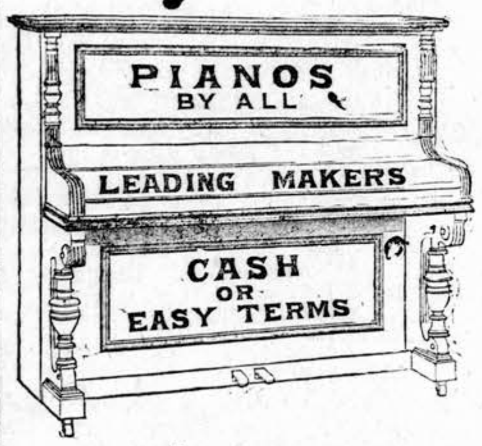

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